

## Magnificent New Canadian Building in London

Every one who knows London knows Waterloo bridge, and for the information of those who have never been there, it may be mentioned that it lies about midway between St. Paul's Cathedral and the Houses of Parliament. At the northern end of the bridge and on the eastern side and lying between the embankment and the Strand is Somerset house, and in front of Somerset house, in the very centre of the Strand, is the church of St. Mary le Strand, one of the gems of Sir Christopher Wren's architecture, and further on eastward in the centre of street is another of Wren's churches, St. Clement Dane. Less than half a mile further back from the river is the great thoroughfare known as High Holborn, and between this and the Strand, the London County council has opened a magnificent wide street, known as King's Way, which as it approaches the Strand debouches into a semicircular area, the greater part of which is yet unoccupied. The western section of it is built upon, and here are the Gaiety theatre and restaurant, fine palatial structures. The eastern section is under option to the Commonwealth of Australia, which proposes to erect a building there as its London headquarters. The part fronting on Aldwych will be occupied by what is known as the French group. The buildings of this group will consist of three main blocks and a small one-storied block. The

### Dominion Government Proposes Erection of Fine Building Structure on Strand—Proposed Site is One of the Very Best in the World's Metropolis

come, will be in the very centre of London and hence in the centre of the world. An important feature is that many of the hotels that are well known all over the world, such as the Gaiety, the Cecil and Savoy are close to the building, and the Strand, the Metropolitan, the Victoria, the Charing Cross and Morley's less than a quarter of a mile distant.

The architects for the building are Marshall, McKenzie & Son, who were also the architects for the new Aberdeen university recently opened by

regarding the two-cent a mile rate. The evidence taken shows practically that the same railroad and population conditions exist in Newbraska as in Kansas. The reports of the curves and grades of the Chicago and Northwestern show that Kansas roads would not be at any greater expense in the handling of passengers at two cents a mile than would the Nebraska roads.

**Silk Firm in Trouble**  
Belding, Mich., Aug. 31.—Brinton F. Hall, vice-president and manager of the Belding Paul company, today ad-

the funeral, which will be one of the most imposing held in this city for many years, will be begun today, and it is expected that in addition to the high dignitaries of the church there will be present leaders in the political and civil life of the city.

**Alderman in Pro. Ball.**

Cincinnati, Aug. 30.—Ernest Diehl, amateur baseball player, Cincinnati councilman, and general all round sportsman, signed a contract and will leave today for Indianapolis, where he will join the Toledo American as-

#### BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Case on Steamer Sierra at Honolulu—San Francisco's Report.

San Francisco, Aug. 31.—Dr. Walling, health officer, reports that there is no change in the plague situation. No new cases have developed. The board of health has decided to fumigate and sterilize the city and county hospitals immediately.

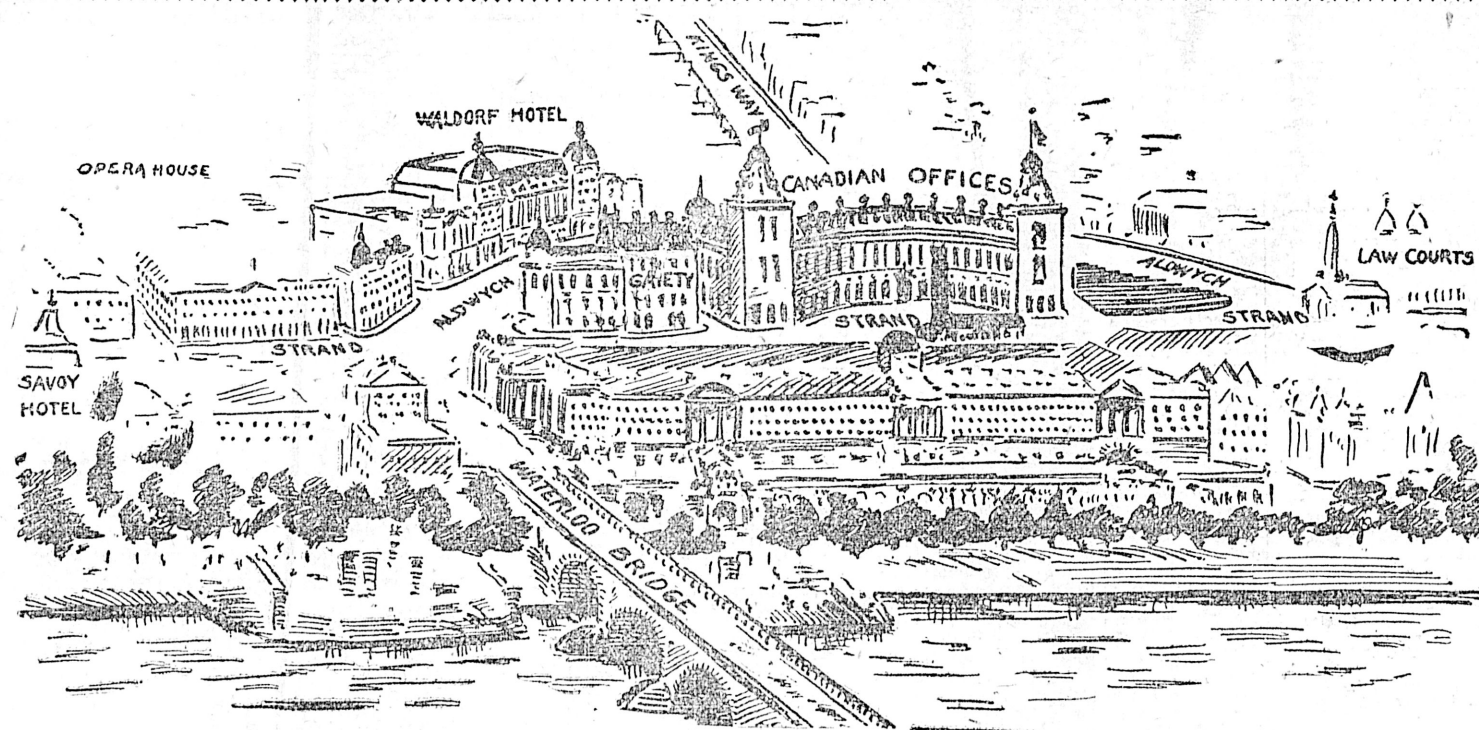
Honolulu, Aug. 31.—A case of plague is reported on the mail steamer Sierra, just arrived here, a member of the crew being attacked. The cabin passengers have all been landed. The sailing of the steamer will probably be delayed.

#### Civilians Trespass.

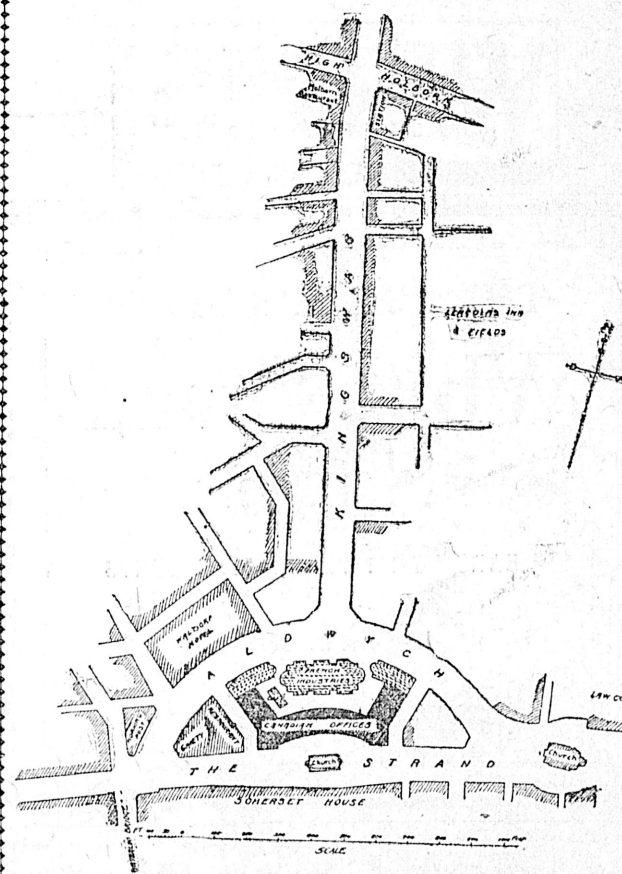
London, Aug. 31.—The announcement is made at the war department that disciplinary measures will be used, if necessary, to put an end to the use by families of cars chartered by the government for the transportation of troops. It is stated that persons of a non-military character should not be permitted to occupy the cars without authority, and it is considered detrimental to the best interests of the service and a misuse of government transportation.



The Proposed New Canadian Government Building in London, as Planned



Birdseye View of the Proposed Location



Plan of the Proposed Location

centre block will be devoted to the fine arts and other exhibitions, to a French opera, reception rooms, banqueting rooms, etc., on a palatial scale. The two side blocks will be devoted to shops, offices and flats and the small building will be a French restaurant. There remains the central, and much the larger individual part of the area, which is in the hands of a London syndicate. It is proposed that there shall be erected on this area a magnificent building at a cost of \$2,000,000, in which shall be concentrated all the offices of the Canadian government as well as of such provinces as may desire to be represented at the heart of the Empire.

The plan and pictures which accompany this article, and for which the Colonist is indebted to the courtesy of the Hon. J. H. Turner, will give a very excellent idea of the location of the proposed building and its character. These illustrations have never been heretofore published, and as far as we know the project has not been hitherto mentioned in the press of Canada. The larger pictures show not only the proposed Canadian

Building" but also St. Mary's church, which it was thought advisable to include in the drawing, in order to show how beautifully that famous structure will harmonize with that which is to be placed near it.

The proposed Canadian building will have a frontage of 413 feet on the Strand. One striking feature of it will be the handsome towers to be erected at each end; another will be the elaborate iron hammered grilles, which are to be near each end. The building will tower high above Somerset House and will be one of the great landmarks of London.

In this building it is proposed that all the various offices of the Canadian government in London, as well as the offices of the provincial governments, shall be grouped. There will be in addition a great hall, in which a permanent exhibition of Canadian products can be maintained, also a noble reception room. The interior design is admirable, special attention having been given to the question of lighting and ventilation, special arrangements having been made with the owners of

the proposed French group to permit of this part of the plan being fully carried out in the rear of the building.

The central character of the location can only be properly appreciated by inspection of a map of London. It may be mentioned that the following important railway stations are within one mile and a half of it, namely: The Northwestern, the Midland, the Great Northern, the London, Chatham & Dover, the London and Southwestern, Waterloo, the Southeastern and Charing Cross, all of which are nearer to the proposed offices than to the present Canadian office. A little more than half a mile to the westward is Whitehall, famous for past tragedy and present imperial activity, the distance to the colonial office being less than three-quarters of a mile. The Bank of England is about a mile and a quarter to the east. Such distances as these are nothing in a city like London. The site is surrounded by wide streets and magnificent buildings, and many more of the latter are being erected. In short, the Canadian building, if this is what it is to be-

**Two Cents a Mile**  
Topeka, Aug. 31.—C. F. Bratten, attorney for the state board of railroad commissioners, has returned from Lincoln, Neb., where he took testimony

mitted that that company is financially embarrassed, with \$500,000 in paper outstanding against the concern, but states that the company will get out of the trouble all right.

**ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS**  
Death of Veteran Dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church

Boston, Aug. 31.—Death came shortly before 9 o'clock last night to the Most Rev. John J. Williams, Archbishop of the Boston archdiocese, dean of the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic church in America, and for a generation or more the spiritual head of that faculty in New England.

Te funeral will be held at the cathedral of the Holy Cross next Wednesday. It is expected that Cardinal Gibbons will come on from Baltimore and officiate at the solemn pontifical mass of requiem, which will be celebrated in the forenoon. The offices of the dead will be chanted by hundreds of priests on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, while the body lies in state at the cathedral. Arrangements for

Wapella Mill Burned  
Wapella, Sask., Aug. 31.—Wapella roller mills were destroyed by fire. A large detached warehouse for storing flour was with great difficulty saved. Loss \$22,000, partly insured.

**Iron Range Strike**  
Eleveth, Minn., Aug. 31.—It is said that the Western Federation of Miners will mass their strength in Eleveth next Monday morning. Eleveth was the storm centre in the strike since it began, and it would seem that the leaders have selected the town as the centre of their endeavor to prolong the struggle.



L. EATON & CO. = 97 Wharf Street



## THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

## School Watches: School Days will soon be Again Commencing

There are few more pleasing events in the life of the average school boy or girl than the arrival of the first watch—"a real watch that keeps good time."

The cost of such a watch is no longer the serious barrier it once was. We can now give you something real choice in sterling silver, gunmetal or nickel silver from \$2.50 to \$10.00.

A good timepiece and a good gift. Try mail ordering.

## THE J. M. WHITNEY CO.

Diamond Merchants, Jewelers and Silversmiths.  
39 GOVERNMENT STREET. VICTORIA, B. C.

X THE DOMINION X  
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

LIMITED  
FINANCIAL and REALTY BROKERS

## Some Snaps

We have THREE HOUSES NOW BUILDING in James Bay, 9 rooms; Pandora, 8 rooms; Oak Bay, 6 rooms. Easy terms.

We have THREE HOTELS FOR SALE—Apply for particulars.

A SNAP—Two and a half ACRES, Lumsden Street, a corner, near car and sea, no rock. For a few days. Terms . . . \$3,600

A SNAP—A good buy in a corner LOT and BUILDING, behind C. P. R. hotel. For a few days. Easy terms . . . \$5,500

X THE DOMINION REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Ltd. X  
22 TROUNCE AVENUE Telephone 266

## Tourist Resorts

## THE COWICHAN BAY HOTEL

COWICHAN BAY, B.C.

Good Fishing and Boating First-Class Accommodation Boats for Hire  
WISE & FRUMENTO - Proprietors

## The British Columbia Trust Corporat'n

VICTORIA BOARD.

F. S. BARNARD, D. R. KER, THOMAS ELLIS, RICHARD HALL.

The Corporation takes charge of Estates, and acts as Administrator, Executor, Guardian and Trustee.

Money invested for client on mortgage, interest, and principal guaranteed.

Interest allowed on deposits of \$1.00 and upwards from FOUR TO FIVE PER CENT.

RICHARD HALL, Manager, 100 GOVERNMENT STREET.

## PROCRASTINATION

is worse than vacillation—much worse. You "let it slide" a while longer, then you'll be sorry. You quite decided to call at our office last week—yet have so far neglected to do so—possibly to our loss—certainly to your own. Now, we don't know where to find you—you do know where to find us. Don't be formal—drop in any time. You'll find it worth while. And don't forget, "Tomorrow never comes."

## Capital Brokerage Association

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCE

P. O. Box 467 Temporary Offices Telephone 1535

756 FORT ST. BALMORAL BLOCK

## R. P. Rithet &amp; Co.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Importers and Commission Merchants

Grain Bags Salt Tin Plate

Write for Quotations Telephone 111

## POINT COMFORT, Mayne Island

Good bathing, boating and fishing. Sea breezes. No Mosquitoes. Spring Water.

Take Steamer "Rithet" or "Iroquois"

E. MAUDE

## TO ARCHITECTS AND THOSE ABOUT TO BUILD

## JONES &amp; ROBINSON

Carpenters, Contractors, and Builders

Head Street, Victoria West

Estimates Given

## Mr. Tolmie at Work.

Nelson, B.C., Aug. 31.—R. F. Tolmie, deputy minister of mines, arrived from Trail Tuesday. He went to Kaslo Wednesday, returning to Nelson at night, and left for East Kootenay Thursday morning. Mr. Tolmie says there is certainly a shortage of coke at Granby and Trail. Beyond that he has no statement to make. He is here to gather information and reports to the provincial executive council, by whom action can be taken.

Piles get quick and certain relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Please note: It is made above for Piles, and its action is positive and certain. Itching, painful, protruding or blind piles disappear like magic by its use. Large nickel-capped glass jars 50 cents. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

MAY END THE TROUBLE  
OVER QUEEN'S AVENUE

Resolution Will Come Before Council on Tuesday Night

Should the resolution which Alderman Hanna will move at the council meeting on Tuesday night be adopted by that body a longstanding and troublesome dispute will be brought to an end and an amicable settlement arrived at. The matter refers to the final disposition of the waterfront lot at the end of Queen's avenue. For a long time the question of the ownership of the property has been in dispute. The city claimed that the lot being the end of a thoroughfare running down to the water rightfully belonged to the corporation, while the Taylor Mill company, in the face of the city's claim, applied to the Dominion government for the right to store lumber thereon and for other purposes. The resulting negotiations were carried over a considerable period, but finally the federal authorities allowed the city's claim, and the lot was handed over to the city on the understanding that a lease of it should be granted to the Taylor Mill company, but no sooner was this done than objection was taken by the Lemon & Gossnson Co., whose premises adjoined the property, to which they claimed they had an equal right with the Taylor Mill company.

Title to the lot was obtained some time ago by the city and Alderman Hanna's resolution will ask that the city solicitors be instructed to prepare a joint lease of the waterfront lot on Government street at the terminus of Queen's avenue, Rock Bay, for execution by the Taylor Mill company and the Lemon & Gossnson Co. in accordance with the understanding between the corporation and the two companies. Should this resolution carry all interests will be satisfied.

Another matter which the council will be called upon to consider is the request of the Oak Bay council, through Reeve Oliver, that the city sell to the latter municipality two acres of the present site of the Old Men's Home. The matter was brought up at the council meeting held on Thursday night last, when Mayor Morley informed the council of the request of the Oak Bay council for the land for the purpose of the erection of municipal buildings. Mayor Morley then pressed for immediate consideration of the matter, but the aldermen thought it better to lay the matter over for a few days until the value of the property was ascertained and the Oak Bay council made a formal offer.

It is expected that the fire warden's will report on the progress made towards the amalgamation of the fire prevention and explosive by-laws. At the last meeting of the fire warden's held Thursday evening, the many phases of the question were fully gone into. The amalgamation has given the warden's food for much thought, as the two by-laws overlapped in many important particulars. It was difficult to reconcile the two measures. The streets, sewers and bridges committee will report on the progress of the works under its direction and the council will deal with the usual number of street improvement work dealt with by the committee. Another matter which has been under advisement by the committee is that of public lavatories. At last Monday's council meeting Sanitary Inspector Wilson brought up the question, which was referred to the committee.

The application of Peter Levelle for permission to build a large structure to contain 25 cabins under one roof will also come up again for consideration. Mr. Levelle appeared before the council last Monday night to protest against the action of Building Inspector Northcott, who had refused to grant a permit covering the proposed building on the ground that such a structure on Chatham street, where it was proposed to erect it, was undesirable and would be a decided detriment to that locality. The matter was laid over for a week in order that any property owners in that locality might an opportunity, if they so desired, of protesting against Mr. Levelle being allowed to proceed with the erection of the building.

CHANGES ARE TO BE  
MADE WITHOUT DELAY

Work Is to Commence at Once at Tranquille Sanitarium

Dr. Fagan provincial health officer has received the plans for the proposed changes in the present building in the Anti-Tuberculosis Society's station at Tranquille. The plans provide for wide verandahs surrounding the building for enlarging the windows and for generally ventilating the structure. The building will be ready to accommodate from twenty to twenty five patients within six weeks.

Dr. Fagan will go up to Tranquille this week and proposes taking three weeks' vacation there. He will superintend the thorough disinfection of the place and will also install the meteorological instruments in various portions of the range purchased in order that by observations throughout the winter the most suitable locality for the site of the permanent building may be established.

Dr. Fagan wishes to convey his thanks to the public and to those giving the concert at the Gorge on Friday night for the \$53.28 cents realized.

The three cents were perfectly acceptable for the society will take anything it can get. They can use from \$120,000 to \$150,000.

Dr. Fagan points out that those who give to the sanitarium are not giving to charity. They are merely spending money to protect themselves. If they do not contribute they are accepting charity from the public. He is sorry that so few have realized this and trusts that the contributions will increase.

## Relieve Your Mind

It is always a relief to be prepared for an emergency. Colic, diarrhoea and dysentery are usually prevalent at this season and a bottle of Chamberlain's Remedy in your home may save much suffering, if not a life. For sale by all druggists.

CLERGYMAN PREACHED  
MORE THAN THE GOSPEL

Scotch Immigrants Claim That Preacher Victimised Them in the Old Country

A clergyman in Scotland, who has been preaching more than the gospel to his flock and to whomsoever he could victimize, will shortly be unmasked by the provincial government through the agent-general's office.

Such is the announcement of Hon. W. J. Bowser, attorney-general, to whom representations have been made by a number of residents of Nelson, B. C.

The clergyman is the Rev. Mr. Brooks, habilitat Glasgow. Through the "Emigration, Tourist and Colonization Society" of that city he has successfully deceived a party of Scots, not as many as the traditional citizen of that nation.

A party of ten recently arrived in Nelson, B. C., an seeking the office of a gentleman named Hammond, manager of the Kootenay Orchard association, they demanded work in orchards at \$3 a day. They also wanted their board and stipulated that the orchards in which they should be placed, be no further than the distance of forty miles from Nelson.

Mr. Hammond was agast at the modesty of their request. He was unable to grant it and the ten Scots were exceedingly wroth.

Representing that his society was the agent of Mr. Hammond, whom Mr. Brooks had met casually when on a recent visit to England, the reverend gentleman had exacted a deposit from the would-be immigrants. The deposits were alleged to be payments on fruit lands. Mr. Brooks promised that they would be met on their arrival by the owner of these fruit lands, boarded and fed free of charge and given employment at the rate of \$3 per diem for such time as they chose to work. The orchards where they would be placed, Mr. Brooks further specified, would be within forty miles of the city of Nelson.

Four more parties were to follow them shortly.

## A Warning to Mothers

Too much care cannot be used with small children during the hot weather of the summer months to guard against bowel troubles. Give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy a dose. The remedy is safe and the disease may be checked in its incipency and all danger avoided. Sold by all druggists.

MUSIC AND DRAMA  
Pantages Theatre.

For a programme comprising comedy, novelty and versatility the one for this week is perhaps the most complete and well-balanced that has been presented since the opening of this theatre. All the artists who have been engaged are performers of reputation and ability, and will, no doubt, score a big success. Irene Lee and the "Kandy Kid" is an English act from London, and something worth seeing. Harry La Vois, known as the "Dietetic King," is a clever entertainer. The Tokio Troupe of Japanese are truly wonderful. Rivers and Rochester, the original Australian sketch artists, carry their own scenery and introduce an act entirely new. Harry Lee, the Hebrew impersonator, as the "Street Car Conductor," is something especially good. Tommy LaRosa will sing a new song with illustrations, and the Pantagescope, producing the latest motion pictures, will make up a bill that it is hoped will please everybody.

## Resigns From Teaching Staff

Miss Pope, teacher at the north ward school, has asked to be released from her engagement with the school board, as she wishes to give up public school teaching. She asks that her resignation take effect at the end of September. The university classes first and second years, at Victoria college, will assemble on Tuesday.

## Go to the Beehive

84 Douglas St., for all the best English hosiery, and save money; very strong for children, 20c up; ladies' fine cashmere, 3 pair \$1.00; newest style in Golf Hosiery, best quality wool, just to hand.

## Answered Many Alarms

During August a total of forty-seven alarms were responded to by the fire brigade, a number which almost establishes a record and indicates that with the growth of the city the work of the brigade has materially increased. The great majority of the alarms resulted from grass and roof fires, the natural consequence of the protracted dry spell. Yesterday four alarms were answered. At 8:35 a.m. a bush fire on the Dallas road, at the end of Carr street, called out the brigade and shortly after 1 o'clock another run was made as a result of a grass fire near the corner of Menzies street and Dallas road. At 6:40 p.m. there was another grass fire at Spring ridge. In the evening at 9:40 a false alarm was rung in from the corner of Quadra and Humboldt streets. The appearance of the brigade on the streets attracted a large crowd whose curiosity was unsatisfied as no signs of a blaze could be discovered by the firemen.

"I think this funeral is going to be a great thing. I shall be there. I'm stopping for the Oxford pageant, and I guess I shall pick up a few hints from it. I only wish I could make it last six days," he mused, ruefully. "Shall I have a band? Land! I shall have fifty bands falling over one another at every fifty yards, and each playing a different tune. I'll have a showy funeral, with plenty of liquor for the guests. I shall issue invitation cards something like this: 'The late Mark Twain requests the pleasure of — company. Mourning dress.' I haven't decided on the route yet, but it will be somewhat in a parallel latitude."—London Correspondent San Francisco Argonaut.

## Mark Twain's Final Ambition

Mark Twain has his own special and peculiar reasons for seeing the Oxford pageant. He wants to get hints as to his own funeral procession. A fortune-teller has warned him that he will die in a foreign land, but he is "not sure" it will be England or New Jersey. He is therefore making arrangements for his funeral in advance as he "may be too busy afterwards." He says:

Boys' School Stockings of ribbed Cashmere, with double knees and spliced toes and heels; all sizes; special price, 20c a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Ladies' Outfitters

## CAMPBELL'S

Everything Ready-to-wear

## BATH ROBES AND DRESSING GOWNS

EXCELLENT NEW GOODS, just arrived, ready to ward off Autumnal chills and give the zest of comfort to Fall weather. New shapes, new designs, but at the old low prices.

FANCY FLANNELETTE GOWNS and ROBES, in very pretty striped and figured designs, fitted with large collars, prevailing colors are blue, pink, mauve, and cardinal, at, each . . . \$1.75

HEAVY FLEECE FLANNELETTE ROBES and GOWNS, with large collars, lace trimmed, and surplice sleeves, trimmed with two rows of lace, in self colors and very artistic figured designs, all fashionable colors, at, each . . . \$2.50

EIDERDOWN ROBES and GOWNS, a combination of luxury, comfort, and necessity, in navy and sky blue, mauve and other popular shades, trimmed with silk pipe-cord, at, each . . . \$9.00

CASHMERE DRESSING GOWNS and ROBES, in cardinal, mauve, black and brown, with fashionable lace trimming and three-quarter sleeves, at, each . . . \$8.25

EXTRA SPECIAL CASHMERE GOWNS, in black, reseda and blue, charmingly finished with lace yokes, short sleeves and knife pleating, something very chic, at, each . . . \$13.50

## FALL COATS

WE ARE SHOWING a very nice selection of new fall coats, in bold checks, small checks, shadow plaids, and other fashionable textures, in TIGHT, SEMI and LOOSE-FITTING styles, three-quarter and seven-eighth lengths, at prices ranging from \$9, \$10, \$15, up to \$27.50

## ANGUS CAMPBELL &amp; CO.

The Ladies' Store

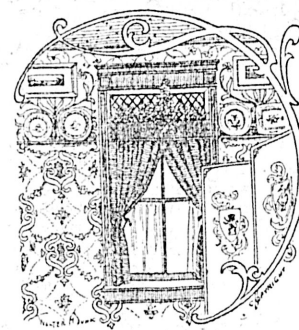
Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria

Visitors Cordially Welcomed

Mail Orders a Speciality

## The Evolution of

## Wall Papering Art



has wrought wonders beyond description in the past few years. Our well known work in decorating or redecorating many Victorian homes will testify to this. We have transformed thoughts of the beautiful in the blending of soft shades and rich colors to artistically reproduce them in harmonious effect—transformed many an ugly dwelling house into an ideal "dulce-domum."

Fall house-cleaning time is the time to show up defects in wall-coverings. Our expert workmanship, promptness and price-reasonableness cannot fail to please the most critical.

If you desire one or more rooms redecorating, our immense stock of new papers is so varied—so many colors and tints, so many different designs to match or harmonize with every style of furnishings—that we feel sure we can satisfy you.

## MELROSE COMPANY, LTD.

The Complete Art Decorators

40 FORT STREET

VICTORIA, B. C.

## Messrs. Williams &amp; Janion

Duly Instructed Will Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION

on THURSDAY, SEPT. 5th

at 2:30 p.m., a quantity of

## Household Furniture

including double beds and box mattresses, single beds and spring mattresses, sewing machine, book shelf, washing machine, screen, arm chair, sideboards, corner cabinet, rocker chairs, kitchen tables, small table, picture easel, stoves, heaters, Brussels carpet, matting, linoleum, pictures, etc., etc.

The Auctioneer, STEWART WILLIAMS

## Old Lines Must Go

9 Children's White Coats.  
20 Children's White Dresses.  
50 Pieces Assorted Underwear.

All these Goods, Exactly Half-Price.

MRS. W. BICKFORD

63 Fort Street

## Messrs. L. EATON &amp; CO.

Duly instructed by C. Hogan, Esq., will sell by public auction at his ranch,

Cedar Hill Road

(near Jewish Cemetery)

on

Tuesday, September 3rd. at 2 p. m.

3 fresh-calved cows, 6 cows in full milk (fit for beef); first class delivery horse, nearly new express wagon, harness, Toronto mower, hay rake, 2 chaff cutters, milk cooler, sundry milk utensils; also 4 fresh milch cows, Jersey cow and calf and 2 horses.

The Auctioneers, L. EATON & CO.

## LAND REGISTRY ACT

In the matter of an application for a duplicate certificate of title to lot C, Block XIII, Hillside. Extension of the Work Estate (Map No. 132) Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a duplicate certificate of title to said lot issued to James C. McKee on the fourth day of December, 1884, and numbered 6120 A. Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 28th day of August, 1907.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar-General.

## TREVOR KEENE

Auctioneer and Appraiser

Salerooms, 77 and 79 Douglas Street.

The Oldest Established Auction Business in the City.

The Best Place to Sell Your Goods

Cash advanced on Goods consigned for Sale.

## TREVOR KEENE

AUCTIONEER

TEL. A742.

## Messrs. L. EATON &amp; CO.

Duly instructed by R. L. Drury, Esq., will sell by Public Auction at his residence on Pandora avenue, on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

The Auctioneers, L. EATON & CO.



## The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.  
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

### The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers), or the United Kingdom, at the following rates:

One year ..... \$5 00  
Three months ..... 1 25  
Six months ..... 2 50  
London Office, 90-93 Fleet Street.

Tomorrow being Labor Day, the Colonist will be issued in the morning, but not on Tuesday.

#### A CANADIAN BUILDING

Through the courtesy of Mr. Turner, Agent-General, the Colonist is able this morning to give its readers a description with illustrations of a palatial structure, which it is proposed to erect in the heart of London in the hope that it may be occupied by the Canadian High Commissioner and the representatives of the several provinces. As will be seen from the plan and the accompanying descriptive matter, the location of the proposed building is exceedingly convenient for its intended use. One advantage of the project is that it will concentrate all the Canadian offices in one place, whereas they are now scattered over a large area. The effect of massing the representatives of the Dominion and the Provinces under one roof, and in a structure of imposing proportions and great architectural beauty, can hardly be exaggerated. There never was anything like it before, and it would remain almost unique, the only comparison possible being with the proposed Australian building, which it would surpass in situation and magnificence. In addition to the offices, the building would contain a great hall wherein could be maintained a Canadian exhibit of broad and comprehensive lines.

At present Canada is fortunate in being represented in London by a gentleman of great wealth, reputation and liberality. It is hardly possible that when he vacates the position, a successor can be discovered in whom these qualities will be so conspicuously combined. Few men of the wealth of Lord Strathcona would be willing to burden themselves with the discharge of official duties, which at times must be quite onerous. It is really necessary to provide at an early date against such a contingency as the resignation of the present High Commissioner, and we can think of no better way of doing so than by arranging that his successor shall have his offices in such a location and upon such a scale and would of themselves attract attention. So far as the provinces are concerned, it is highly desirable that the offices of each of them, as represented, or may hereafter be represented in London, should be in close touch with the High Commissioner's office, and with each other. The reasons for this are too obvious to require particularization. It must be admitted that the occupation of such an edifice in such a location would cost more than is at present expended by the respective governments in office rent, but there would be some minor savings to be offset against this increase, which would reduce it somewhat.

Mr. Turner has been entrusted with the task of bringing this matter to the attention of the Dominion and Provincial governments. We have reasons to hope that his representations will be favorably received. The provinces now maintaining Agents-General in London are British Columbia, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba have felt that Lord Strathcona adequately represented their interests, which was in the sense true, but can hardly be true of any one else who may be called upon to fill the position. The same may be said of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Prince Edward's Island will perhaps not think it expedient to have a salaried Agent-General with a suite of offices.

The Colonist invites the attention of its contemporaries throughout the Dominion to the above project.

#### THE REGISTRY OFFICE.

The Colonist is pleased to be able to say that the Attorney-General proposes to make a personal investigation of the condition of business in the Victoria Registry Office, with the view of applying such a remedy as may be found necessary. This information will be received with satisfaction by all persons, who have any business to transact at that office. In making this observation it must be understood that not the slightest reflection is being cast upon the Registrar-General or the members of his staff. A more obliging and painstaking set of officials it would be difficult to find. There is a question, however, if the system in force, not only in the Victoria office, but in all others, is fully adapted to the growing demands of business. Probably no radical change may be found necessary, but it may be that the Attorney-General will be able to discover some way by which the duties of the Registrar-General can be lightened without impairing his invaluable supervi-

sion of all the work of the office. The Attorney-General will also look into the condition of business in all the other registry offices in the province. It is also Mr. Bowser's intention to investigate very thoroughly the condition of all the provincial gaols. So far as the Colonist is aware, these institutions are well managed, but it must be obvious to every one that with the lapse of time and an increasing population, there may be some particulars in which improvements, and possibly reforms, in connection with the gaols have become necessary. At any rate, it is a long time since a systematic official investigation of the gaols has been made, and the Attorney-General is acting wisely in undertaking one.

#### A HINT FOR THE PARK BOARD.

In the New Gardens, London, the trees and shrubs are labelled not only with their own names, but also those of the countries to which they are native. As a result the London children are being educated along a line, which is not open to Victoria young people. Mr. J. H. Turner relates that one day, as he was walking through the Gardens, he heard a little boy ask his father if he knew where a certain tree, which he pointed out, came from, and on the father replying in the negative, the lad told him that it came from British Columbia, and was a Douglas Fir. How many public school lads in British Columbia could go into our forests and pick out a Douglas Fir, a Spruce and a Hemlock. It is a very useful thing to hear grown-up men ask the name of such a common and conspicuous tree as the Cedar. Four men were driving through a forest not long ago, and only one of them knew a Spruce tree when he saw it. How many Colonist readers are sure that they could tell a Hemlock tree if they saw one? As a matter of fact the ignorance of Canadians generally concerning the trees of their country is profound.

We suggest to the Board of Park Commissioners the desirability of labelling a sufficient number of the various trees in Beacon Hill Park, so that school children, as well as children of a larger growth, may be able to learn what they are. The labels should not only bear the names, but a statement that they are native, when that is the case, or that they are imported, when such is the case, and the locality from which they were brought. In this way a new interest would be given to the Park and very useful information be spread broadcast. Later this system of labelling might be so varied as to give the names and other information about shrubs and flowers. This would cost very little money and would be both useful and a source of pleasure.

#### THE PULP-WOOD PROBLEM.

An agitation is on foot and gaining great headway in the eastern provinces for legislation to prevent the export of logs and pulp-wood from Canada, although there is some difference of opinion as to whether it would be better to prohibit such exports entirely or put on a high export duty. At the time of Confederation New Brunswick levied an export duty on certain lumber, but this was abolished, and the province was given a substantial annual allowance in compensation. Those who can recall the discussion of this matter will remember that the argument against a local export duty, which by the way applied only to lumber shipped out of a particular part of province, was contrary to the general scheme of fiscal uniformity in Canada. In British Columbia the legislature has, by a plan of taxation and by certain provisions in respect to licenses, forbidden the export of certain timber, and the effect has been such as to warrant the contention that a provision applicable to the whole of Canada would result in the general benefit. There are objections to provincial legislation on such a subject, and it may not be easy to distinguish between what may be regarded as a matter for regulation by that means and what would come so far within the control of trade and commerce as to be a matter solely within the jurisdiction of the federal parliament. For this reason and also for the sake of uniformity we would prefer to see the Dominion Parliament exercise its unquestioned power in the premises by legislation applicable to the whole of Canada.

There is no present or prospective shortage of pulp-wood in Canada, for in addition to the well-known supplies in this and the eastern provinces there are vast forests between the Rocky mountains and Hudson bay that can be utilized for pulp. But there is a shortage in the United States and other countries. Upon this point we quote from the Toronto Globe some observations of Mr. W. H. Rowley, president of the E. W. Eddy company of Ottawa:

For nearly 30 years, in season and out of season, spring, summer, autumn and winter, I have advocated the prohibition of the exportation of saw logs and pulp-wood from Canada. With us it is Canada first, last and all the time. We manufacture for sale in Canada chiefly, and as far as possible any surplus we have is sold under the British flag. By far the best way would be to boldly decide for absolute prohibition of the exportation of our raw material for pulp-wood. It would naturally follow that these materials would then be manufactured in Canada, and that is what we and all others should be aiming at. Some people seem to be afraid of doing anything that will bring in more Americans over here to establish lumber mills and pulp and paper making mills. That is an attitude that I cannot understand. We want to live in peace and amity with our neighbors whether

or they stay on their own side of the line or come to Canada, but why should we be afraid of them, because some people regard them as commercial competitors or foreign foes, and others look upon them as mercantile marauders? The more pulp and paper mills in Canada the better for the people at large and the general prosperity of the country.

It is beginning to look as if loss of life at the Quebec bridge accident might have been prevented.

If your slumbers this morning are disturbed by the distant rattle of musketry do not be unduly alarmed. The hunting season has opened.

Congratulations to Sergt. Richardson, of the Fifth Regiment, Victoria, on his splendid showing at the Dominion Rifle Association matches at Ottawa.

The Colonist is very glad to note that the experiment of the propagation of Eastern oysters at Esquimalt has proved successful. The birth of an important new island industry is thus recorded.

Not the least of British Columbia's assets is its ability to satisfy the ambitions of the big game hunters of the world. We hope Lord Vivian's chase for a grizzly may prove successful.

The residents of Alberni district do not, apparently, require to be taught any lessons in enterprise. Their placing on view in Victoria a fruit exhibit is a wise and commendable move.

We are surprised to learn that the British war department finds it necessary to place contracts for army horseshoes with United States firms. The protest of the English manufacturers at this arrangement seems a most proper proceeding.

There will be great disappointment in New Brunswick because the Railway Department has gone to Ontario. Mr. Pugsley can probably carry St. John, but if Mr. W. H. Thorne should oppose him, the chances would be the other way.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is pursuing its customary enterprising policy in attempting to keep pace with the remarkably rapid development of the Canadian West. The double-tracking of that portion of the line lying between Winnipeg and the Lake cities, will materially assist in relieving the freight congestion, which, in the past, has proved a very serious problem.

Cupid can easily outdo the Hague conference as a peacemaker; so it is a reassuring piece of news which the cable brings us when it tells us that a marriage is to be arranged between Princess Victoria, the only daughter of Emperor William, and Prince Leopold, son of the Princess Henry, of Battenberg. A matrimonial alliance of this sort ought to have a softening influence upon the relations between Great Britain and Germany.

We note with great interest and pleasure the announcement that the furniture and equipment of the Empress Hotel are to be on a scale of sumptuousness surpassing that of any other great hostelry in the Dominion. Some unfortunate circumstances have retarded the opening of the hotel, and we hope the municipal authorities will assist the Company in every way possible, so as to expedite the process of completing the building and grounds.

Charles Digby, a veteran of the Crimean war, has just died at New Westminster at a ripe age. We are told that he participated in all the battles of the Crimea, including Balaklava, and the capture of the Redan, at Sebastopol. It is not pleasant to hear of such heroes passing away in such comparative obscurity. The few remaining members of the gallant force who assisted in writing a glorious page in British history, ought, in some fashion, to stand apart from the multitude of the present day.

Secretary Smart, of the British Columbia Agricultural Association, who has just returned from a provincial tour, says all indications point to a record attendance at the approaching Fall Fair in this city. This is most gratifying. Now that the success of the event would seem to be assured, we trust that the estimable members of the W. C. T. U. and the Local Council of Women will reverse their decision not to mention their popular "rest tents." The absence of these very necessary adjuncts to the accommodation of visitors at the Fair would be regrettable.

Referring again to the lack of sewerage along the Esquimalt Road, the Colonist may say that it is informed that there are only three ways in which the admitted nuisance can be remedied. One is for the district to become a Municipality; a second is for it to be incorporated for sewer and water purposes; the third is for prosecutions to be instituted against persons who permit sewage to flow into open drains. The Colonist is not going to express a preference, but it hopes that if the last named expedient is adopted the first prosecution will be against some one of the more prominent offenders.

Judging from the brief telegraphic reports, Mr. Borden is being received with enthusiasm at all points in his continental tour. On Friday he addressed a very large meeting at Three Rivers, Quebec. It is estimated that five thousand people were present. This is very welcome news to his host of friends and sympathizers throughout the country, and is calculated to give the Liberal government an uneasy quarter of an hour, when it speculates on the outcome of the approaching Federal elections.

Signs are not wanting that the Canadian electorate is imbued with an awakening impulse as to the necessity of taking an increased interest in the conduct of the public affairs of the country.

### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

**Japan Waits and Thinks.**  
The indications are plain that the United States government has a serious problem to deal with in regard to Japanese immigration. It is a problem which is looming up before all the countries washed by the Pacific, except the Asiatic countries; only it is so happening that the United States will have to deal with its first. A special correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who has been studying the situation in Japan, writes that the Japanese government is waiting for the United States to take the first step. The Japanese government can continue indefinitely its success in persuading the people to acquiesce in the disabilities of their compatriots in the United States.

What the Japanese regard as the crux of their grievance against the United States has nothing to do with California, nor, indeed, with any one state in the union; it is not a local question, but one that has to do with the Washington government. It is simply that the United States admits immigrants from Europe and refuses admission to those from Japan. During the long course of the discussion that has taken place between the two governments, both sides have kept this main issue in the background, but it is forcing itself to the front. This discrimination is regarded by the Japanese as not only an aspersion upon their nationality, and unfair in itself, but as a contravention of the most favored nation clause of the treaty between Japan and the United States, by which the latter guarantees to Japanese subjects treatment not inferior to that accorded to the subjects of any other country.

The Evening Post correspondent, writing from the capital of Japan, says that "if the authorities there can succeed in keeping things smooth until such time as the Washington government is able to make its immigration regulations less openly discriminating, and to the Japanese mind, a little more like equal treatment for Japanese and Europeans, the present differences will doubtless give way to a normal and healthy relation between the two countries." This pleasing prospect, however, he proceeds to dispose of by proceeding to say: "But the fact ought to be faced that in Japan there are doubts. It is pretty well understood here that the American immigration laws are not likely to become less restrictive in the near future; and this means that the Japanese authorities must face the condition without disloyalty to their own ideas of national prestige."

It would appear that the people of Japan are now beginning to wake up to the gravity of asking for the removal of a discrimination which the United States, in the language of a correspondent mentioned, "may deem absolutely necessary to the maintenance of its civilization and independence as a nation." Some time ago the Japanese government made a definite proposal to the Tokio government for the framing of a new treaty mutually excluding from either country immigrants from the other; but the Tokio government promptly declined to enter into negotiations looking to such an end. It was in the face of this refusal that the recent United States regulations excluding Japanese immigrants were promulgated.

So far Japan has proceeded in the traditional Japanese manner of laying differences with other nations. She suggests indirectly the causes of her grievances and does not openly make demands. Japan professes absolute confidence in the intentions of the United States. But this attitude cannot be kept up indefinitely without action by the United States, of which there appears to be little or no likelihood. The problem, as has already been said, is one which other nations are bound to solve, and it is the public judgment which they need to look for—Montreal Gazette.

**Makes Monkeys of Them.**  
King Edward's personally conducted peace conference with Emperor Francis Joseph and Kaiser Wilhelm make the pretentious affair at The Hague look like a collection of children's playthings. While the theorists talk, Britain's Sovereign is acting—Ottawa Free Press.

**Wholesome Advice.**  
A royal commission which is enquiring into the beef business in the West does not seem to know what to do with a Winnipeg editor who picked one criticism after another from the public press. Japan professes absolute confidence in the intentions of the United States. But this attitude cannot be kept up indefinitely without action by the United States, of which there appears to be little or no likelihood. The problem, as has already been said, is one which other nations are bound to solve, and it is the public judgment which they need to look for—Montreal Gazette.

**"Run Out" of Good Men.**  
A notable feature of the political situation is that presented by the discussion of the candidates for the Cabinet offices ready for the election. The withdrawal from the country of the two Ministers charged with immorality. For neither of the positions is a man of national reputation and commanding ability named. The politicians now in Parliament who are competing for the offices are back-benchers, and are no better than men who shoot they wish to fill. The outside politicians who desire to supplant the insiders are of the average party type, and are simply seeking office for office sake. No man of notable attainments is suggested for either of the portfolios. And no one demands office that he may carry out some grand scheme of reform or undertake the much-needed reform of the party—Ottawa and Empire.

**Larger Capacity Wanted.**  
The copper ore of southern British Columbia must be mined and smelted on a large scale in order to secure the best and most profitable results. The Dominion Copper Company, recognizing this fact, has determined to increase the capacity of its smelter plant from 1,200 tons a day to 3,000 tons. The company is controlled by ex-U. S. Senator William Miller, of New York, and Samuel Newhouse, of Salt Lake City, Utah, one of the largest and most enterprising mining operators on the continent. The company has large capital with which to put its plans into effect, no matter how ambitious they may be. They own four valuable mines in the Phoenix camp and one in Deadwood camp. One of their mines in the Phoenix camp has been developed to the stage that it is capable of producing 1,000 tons of ore a day. The other three mines are owned by the Consolidated Mining company, the Granby company, the B. C. Copper company, and the Dominion company, and the enlargement and betterment of which are constantly being made, show the great possibilities of this and the Boundary sections in the production of ore. The plant at the Phoenix camp can but through over 2,000 tons of ore a day, the Granby company 3,000 tons, the Dominion Copper company 1,200 tons, and the B. C. Copper company 1,200 tons a day, a total of 7,400 tons a day. It is certain that within the next four or five years the smelting capacity will have been doubled. As a matter of fact, the smelting capacity has not nearly kept pace with the producing capabilities of the mines. This being the case, and as the situation demands an increase in the ability of the smelters to handle ore, that increase is just as certain to be made as it is that the night will follow the day.—Rossland Miner.

## WEILER BROS.

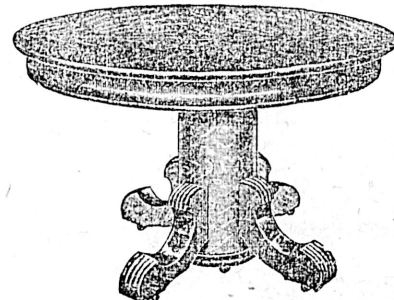
# A Gigantic Furniture Sale

OUR September, October, November and December Furniture Sale this year will excel any ever recorded. We are equipped with larger stocks, nicer goods, and only one price all the year round, no high prices cut down, but the down price all the time. That is the way we build up the confidence of the people. The lowest price possible commensurate with goods of the first quality is our motto. We would be asleep indeed to our advantages if we did not own our goods at the best prices. World-over manufacturers yield their lowest costs and best bargains, not by sentiment or favor, but to buyers who can talk quantity and pay cash. Before deciding on your housefurnishings see what we have to offer. It will be mutually beneficial, we can unhesitatingly assure you.

## Come, Consider, Criticise and Compare

### Extension Tables

the better sort, in excellent selected Quartered Oak, Exquisitely polished and flaked.



These Tables are displayed on the fourth floor. Drop in and see them.

SOLID OAK EXTENSION TABLE, 6 ft. x 40 inches ..... \$10.00  
SOLID OAK EXTENSION TABLE, 8 ft. x 40 inches ..... \$12.00  
SURFACE QUARTERED OAK EXTENSION TABLE, 8 ft. x 44 inches, with heavy pillar centre. A most imposing table at the price ..... \$20.00  
SURFACE QUARTERED OAK EXTENSION TABLE, 8 ft. x 42 inches, nicely finished sides and heavy legs, ..... \$16.00

A BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED EXTENSION TABLE, with nicely polished top that can hardly be distinguished from the real oak. Size 6 ft. x 40 inches. Exceptionally good value at only \$8.50  
SOLID QUARTER CUT OAK EXTENSION TABLE, extra heavy legs, with round top highly polished and excellently flaked, 8 ft. x 40 inches \$30.00  
SAME TABLE, 10 ft. x 48 in. \$35.00  
Many other styles, at all prices, up to \$55.00, in early English and Golden Oak.

## A Choice Line of Upholstered Furniture

ARM CHAIRS, at from each, \$60.00, down to ..... \$15.00  
ROCKERS, at from each, \$30.00, down to ..... \$18.00  
COUCHES, at from each, \$65.00, down to ..... \$45.00

MORRIS CHAIRS, at each \$10.00 and ..... \$35.00  
PARLOR SUITES, 5 pieces, in handsome heavy mahogany frames, upholstered with beautiful silk coverings, at, per suite ..... \$100.00  
DAVENPORTS, at each .. \$110.00

## Parlor or Centre Tables

QUARTERED GOLDEN OAK CENTRE TABLE, round top, 24 inch, with shelf beneath, very neat and plain. Price ..... \$5.50  
QUARTERED GOLDEN OAK OR EMPIRE MAHOGANY CENTRE TABLE, 24 in. round top, beautiful shaped legs, Price ..... \$6.50  
QUARTERED GOLDEN OAK OR MAHOGANY FINISH SIDE TABLE, with drawer on side, size of top 24 x 16 inches. Price ..... \$7.00  
SELECTED QUARTERED GOLDEN OAK CENTRE TABLE, 24 x 24 inch top, with shelf beneath and four plain shaped legs, highly polished .. \$10.00

QUARTERED GOLDEN OAK CENTRE TABLE, top 24 x 24 inches, with underneath shelf, shaped legs .. \$3.50  
EMPIRE MAHOGANY CENTRE TABLE, oval shape, size of top 18 x 28 inches, shaped shelf and legs, splendid value ..... \$7.50  
QUARTERED GOLDEN OAK PILLAR CENTRE TABLE, round top, 28 inches diameter, beautiful finish, only ..... \$12.00  
MAHOGANY VENEER CENTRE TABLE, round top, 30 inches diameter, a splendid imposing table for .. \$16.00  
A LARGE NUMBER OF OTHER BEAUTIFUL TABLES, impossible to describe here, at all prices up to \$40.00

## Library Tables

LIBRARY QUARTERED GOLDEN OAK, top 24 x 34, with drawer and shelf, ..... \$12.00  
LIBRARY EMPIRE MAHOGANY, same size and style ..... \$10.00  
LIBRARY EARLY ENGLISH OAK TOP, 26 x 40, with drawer and shelf, ..... \$15.00  
LIBRARY EMPIRE MAHOGANY, same size and style ..... \$20.00

LIBRARY QUARTERED GOLDEN OAK TOP, 26 x 44, with shelf beneath and shaped legs ..... \$20.00  
LIBRARY QUARTERED GOLDEN OAK, OR MAHOGANY VENEERED, 26 x 42, with one long and two short drawers, very neat and pretty, \$25.00  
LIBRARY QUARTERED GOLDEN OAK, oval shape, 60 inches long, beautifully finished or very massive table, and something entirely new .. \$45.00

## Wedgwood Ware

We have just opened up and placed in our Show rooms a new shipment of this beautiful Art Pottery, amongst which are some very choice creations in Vases, Pomade Boxes, Jugs, Biscuit Jars, Bon Bon Dishes, Jardinières, Loving Cups, etc. It is shown on the First Floor. Come in and see it.

## WEILER BROS.

Try Our Satisfactory Mail Order Service



Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like  
gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble  
and windows like crystal.



AT VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

# Island Bartlett Pears 75c per Box

FELL &amp; COMPANY, LTD.

NEW NO. 631; OLD, 49 FORT STREET. PHONE 94.

## Safe Investments

Shares of Coal-producing mines under efficient management are safe investments.

The coal market is short, has been for the past year, and is likely to continue so for some time.

## International Coal and Coke

is a safe investment, as it is under efficient management, is a large shipper, and has practically an inexhaustible supply of coal.

See Samples of Coal in our Broad St. Window

British-American Trust Company, Ltd

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B.C.

IN HOT WEATHER USE

## ADONIS HED-RUB

\$1.00

Quite refreshing and Cooling. Stops itching instantly. Delightful odor.

CYRUS H. BOWES

98 Government St. CHEMIST Near Yates St.

## REMEMBER!

We are Headquarters for All Kinds of Ships  
and Steamers Supplies

Galvanized Good Chain  
Anchors Rope Paints  
Oils Packings, etc.



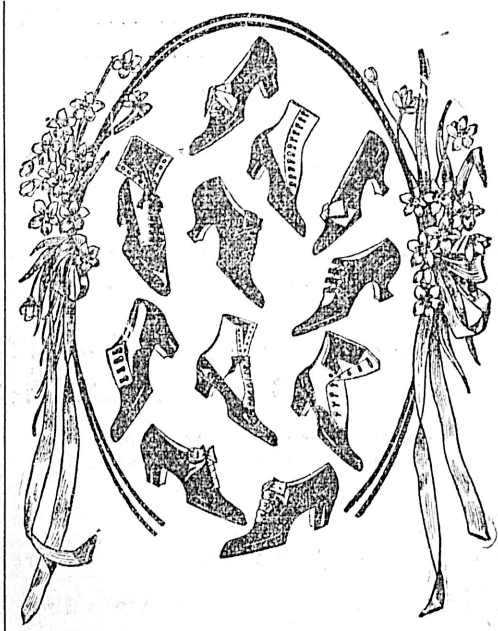
E. B. MARVIN &amp; CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS 74 WHARF STREET

## Baker Shoe Co., Ltd

59 GOVERNMENT ST.

5 SISTERS BLOCK



AN EARLY SHOWER OF

## Ladies' Foot Fashions

FOR AT ONCE AND FOR FALL WEAR  
IN LACE-UPS AND BLUCHER PATTERNS  
SMART HEELS SHORT VAMPS  
All Are Stylish Street Shoes

DO NOT OVER-LOOK THIS BUT COME AND LOOK THEM OVER

## Typewriters

Rented  
Sold  
Repaired

A. M. JONES

88 Johnson Street Phone A1267

Amberst shoes for men who work.

## THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER  
Meteorological Office,  
Victoria, August 31, 1907.  
SYNOPSIS

The pressure remains high over Northern British Columbia and as it is low to the south the weather is likely to remain fair and warm. The weather which has been rainy from Swift Current to Winnipeg has become fine and light frosts are reported in Alberta.

### TEMPERATURE

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	46	73
Vancouver	44	73
New Westminster	44	71
Kamloops	46	78
Barkerville	31	60
Edmonton	38	62
Calgary	36	68
Winnipeg	38	78
Portland	52	74
San Francisco	54	60

### FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Sunday:  
Victoria and Vicinity—Light or moderate winds generally fair, not much change in temperature.  
Lower Mainland—Light or moderate winds, generally fair, not much change in temperature.

### SATURDAY

Highest	75
Lowest	46
Mean	60
Sunshine	10 hours, 30 minutes.

### August, 1907.

Highest temperature	78.1
Lowest temperature	43.7
Mean temperature	60.38
Total precipitation	0.23
inches; average amount, 0.57 inches.	
Bright sunshine	226 hours, 06 minutes;
mean daily proportion, 0.50.	

## VICTORIA TIDE TABLE

September, 1907.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date	Time	High	Time	High	Time	Low
1	4:32	3:11	.....	12:29	7:8	
2	5:22	2:29	.....	12:54	7:7	
3	6:10	2:16	.....	13:18	7:6	
4	6:54	2:01	.....	13:42	7:7	
5	7:33	1:46	.....	14:05	7:8	
6	8:08	1:31	.....	14:26	7:5	
7	8:38	1:16	.....	14:45	7:4	
8	9:04	1:01	.....	15:02	7:3	
9	9:26	0:47	.....	15:17	7:2	
10	9:44	0:33	.....	15:30	7:1	
11	10:00	0:20	.....	15:41	7:0	
12	10:13	0:08	.....	15:50	6:59	
13	10:25	0:00	.....	16:00	6:58	
14	10:35	0:00	.....	16:10	6:57	
15	10:44	0:00	.....	16:20	6:56	
16	10:52	0:00	.....	16:30	6:55	
17	11:00	0:00	.....	16:40	6:54	
18	11:07	0:00	.....	16:50	6:53	
19	11:14	0:00	.....	17:00	6:52	
20	11:21	0:00	.....	17:10	6:51	
21	11:27	0:00	.....	17:20	6:50	
22	11:33	0:00	.....	17:30	6:49	
23	11:39	0:00	.....	17:40	6:48	
24	11:44	0:00	.....	17:50	6:47	
25	11:49	0:00	.....	18:00	6:46	
26	11:54	0:00	.....	18:10	6:45	
27	11:59	0:00	.....	18:20	6:44	
28	12:04	0:00	.....	18:30	6:43	
29	12:09	0:00	.....	18:40	6:42	
30	12:14	0:00	.....	18:50	6:41	

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures used for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

The height is in feet and tenths of a foot, above the average level of the low water in each month of the year. This level is half a foot lower than the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are reduced.

For Esquimalt (at the Dry Dock) add to time of tide at Victoria; for high water 14 m. for low water 17 m.

### Will Preach Today

This morning's service at the Victoria West Methodist church will be conducted by Rev. W. H. Loeve.

### Work Starts at Once

A. McCrimmon, contractor, will start work immediately on the new residences for which permits were taken out on Friday: Gus. Porter, \$4,800; Mrs. Annie Field, \$2,800; F. Currie, \$3,150.

### Cases Were Adjudged.

Aside from two grunks and a vagrant, the only business in the police court yesterday was the liquor license prosecutions which were called on remand. In accordance with the understanding previously arrived at, they were adjourned till next Saturday morning.

### Salvation Army Picnic

Tomorrow the annual picnic of the Salvation Army will be held at the Gorge park. A good programme of sports has been prepared and a band will be in attendance. The picnicers will assemble at the park at 11 o'clock and are expected to bring their lunch baskets. During the day song services will be held in which the public is cordially invited to participate.

### Daughters of England Picnic

The local order of the Daughters of England held a very enjoyable picnic on Wednesday at Mrs. Appleby's grounds, St. Charles street. Long tables were erected on the lawn under the shade of the trees and a dainty repast was partaken of by all present. Prizes were provided by Mrs. Appleby for the various races, which were keenly contested. A gramophone added to the day's enjoyment. At the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Appleby for her kindness in providing the entertainment for the day.

### Will Open at Alberni

Having decided to extend their business to Alberni, Terry & Marrett, druggists, Fort street, have secured premises there and today W. S. Terry, senior member of the firm, will leave on the Tees to make all arrangements for an early opening. C. M. Pines, who has been in the employ of the firm for several years, will take charge of the new branch of the business. Terry & Marrett expect to erect a new store at Alberni in the spring on the new townsite at the terminus of the B. & N. railway extension. Mr. Pines, who is an experienced druggist, leaves in a short time to take charge. He is well and favorably known here and will be greatly missed.

### Direct From Paris

The Paterson Shoe company received and opened up on Saturday last three lines of elegant and stylish shoes direct from old Paris—the seat of fashion. For style and beauty there is nothing, so far, to equal them ever been seen in Victoria.

## PERSONAL MENTION

The Colonist readers are asked to assist in making this personal column as complete as possible. Send or phone items to the city editor.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Coleman, of Keremeos, B.C., are in the city. Miss Winnie Beckwith, of Fonthrope avenue, has returned from Vancouver. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sturges left last night by the Northern Pacific for their home in Iowa.

Miss Ina Tingley, of St. Joseph's hospital, visiting Nanaimo, the guest of Miss Reynolds.

William French, of Montreal, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. George Heister, Johnson street.

Miss Eva LeBlanc left on Wednesday for home, after a visit of several weeks' duration in San Francisco.

Miss Edie Creed, who has been visiting Miss Sutton in Nanaimo, has returned home.

Mrs. A. McKeown is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Hurst, in Vancouver.

D. A. Fraser and Miss Fraser, his cousin, of Esquimalt, are visiting Miss Fraser, of Seattle.

Mrs. F. V. T. Lee, of San Francisco, and Mrs. E. Temple, of Victoria, are at the Oak Bay hotel.

Mrs. Ernest Fleet, wife of Admiral Fleet, and children, have left for a visit to Alaska.

Sergeant Redgrave is still seriously ill at the public hospital, owing to a second operation on Thursday last.

Lady Thompson, who has been spending a few days at the Dallas hotel, has returned to the old country.

Mrs. L. H. O'Neil and children, who have been visiting Mrs. Thomas Carson, Yates street, returned to their home in California by the Sonoma.

Mrs. W. H. Lowe and Miss Lowe, of Keremeos, are in the city. Mrs. Lowe is one of the largest property holders in the Similkameen valley.

Mrs. (Dr.) Harrison, and her two children, arrived by the Princess Victoria yesterday morning to spend a few weeks in Victoria.

J. A. Lindsay left by the Overland route for San Francisco on a business trip in connection with the Wellington collieries.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Wilbur, who have been here for some time, have returned to their home in the east via the Northern Pacific railway.

Captain H. M. McKerr-Kastan, who is interested in the Crow's Nest Pass mines, is in the city for a few days from Spokane.

Robert Beard, of Moose Jaw, has purchased an acre on the Gorge road, where he will build a residence overlooking the water.

Mrs. Arnold Coulter and Miss Coulter of Winnipeg are guests at the Ballroom. They were delighted with Victoria and its surroundings.

Mrs. Powell and her daughter, Mrs. Crimp, have returned from Seattle, where they spent several days with Mr. and Mrs. Hubert at their summer home on Lake Washington.

Mrs. L. Goodacre, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Williams, and her daughter, Miss Maude Goodacre, are about to leave for New York, where they will spend several weeks.

Mrs. F. M. Studley, wife of the local manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, of Seattle, who has been spending the last two weeks in this city, the guest of Mrs. G. W. Reynolds, returned home yesterday.

Mrs. D. C. Reid was summoned to Spokane on Friday last on account of the serious illness of her father, William Dunn. The latter was formerly a member of the Winnipeg police force.

Mrs. and Miss Mulard, who have been visiting Mrs. Howard Chapman, of this city for the past year, have returned to England. Mrs. Chapman will accompany them part of their way home.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Trotter, after spending a few days in and around Victoria, left for the mainland by this morning's Gulf steamer. They intend traversing a considerable portion of the Kootenays and the Okanagan valley before returning to their home in Toronto.

W. M. Brown of Victoria, one of the oldest and most popular residents of Revelstoke in the early days, is spending a week in the city renewing acquaintances. Mr. Brown in years gone by filled the mayoral chair in the city council and administered that office in a manner that made him popular with everyone. He has successfully represented the Cariboo in the British Columbia legislature and is perhaps one of the best known pioneers of the west.

His many friends in Revelstoke will welcome him back here and his visit, though short, will be a very popular one among those who knew him as a citizen in the early days.—Revelstoke Mail.

### Meeting Tuesday Night

An important meeting of the trustee board of Victoria West Methodist church will be held next Tuesday night at 8 o'clock.

### Friendly Help Society

The regular monthly meeting of the Friendly Help society will be held at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning in the market building.

### Band Concert Today

By permission of Lt.-Col. Hall and officers of the Fifth Regiment C. A., the band will play at Beacon Hill park this afternoon from 3 to 5.

### Meets Tomorrow Evening

The regular meeting of Companion Court Far West I. O. F. will be held tomorrow evening as usual. All members are urgently requested to be present.

### Cabin Rates Reduced

The Hamburg-American line has advised that the first cabin rates between New York and Hamburg have been materially reduced. This follows the reduction made in the steerage rates about two weeks ago.

### Milk Tests

The following is the result of butter fat tests made by the civic inspector during the months of July and August, from samples of milk taken from the carts of the different vendors of milk doing business in the city of Victoria, in accordance with bylaw No. 249:

Sims Bros., 4 per cent., 3.8, 4 per cent., 3.8, 5 per cent., 3.8, 3 per cent., 3.8; R. W. Holmes, 4; 4; 3.8, 3; 3.8; Davis & Buttery, 3, 3 per cent., 3.6; J. Bull, 4.3; J. Sherbourne, 3.4; Wilkenson & Co., 3.6; 3.8; E. T. Raper (Victoria dairy), 2 per cent., 2; C. McDonald, 4; Bishop & Clark, 5; 4.4; J. Richards, 3; R. E. Knowles, 3.4; C. Hogan, 4.2, 4; Mrs. McEllan, 4.4; C. E. King, 3.2, 3.4; J. Irvine, 3.8, 3.7; Geo. Rogers, 3.6, 4.2, 3.6; W. Holmes, 4.4; 4.4; W. Mercer, 3.6, 4.4; Smith Bros., 3.5, 3.6, 3.2, 3.2; Watson Clark, 3, 2.3, 4; H. Putze, 4, 4; C. Simpson, 4, 3.8, 3.8, 4.2; W. E. Hill, 3.8, 3.6, 4.2; J. Dunnegan, 3.8, 3.8; M. Pinnerly & Son, 4.6, 4.6.
--

McClary's famous stoves and steel ranges at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

## CORSETS

We have received a large shipment of

### CROMPTON'S CORSETS

which are marked at our usual low prices: good value at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per pair;

### TAPE GIRDLES

At 40c per pair

Also

### BLACK MOIRE SKIRTS

Extra value from \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.

G. A. RICHARDSON &amp; CO.

82 YATES STREET

## Good Clothes for Good Buyers

To buy good clothes is a profitable investment. No other article of wearing apparel demands so much the factors of reliable quality and good style.

Our reputation for selling the newest, reliable and stylish clothes that can be bought in Canada is continental.

We extend the fullest invitation to all interested in fine clothing to visit our clothing department and make comparisons.

We import all goods from England and Scotland, have them hand tailored in Canada and guarantee everything we sell.

FINCH &amp; FINCH

HATTERS

57 Government Street

## A Friendly Bottle

Yes, and more than that. One of our new Hot Water Bottles is an absolute necessity in every household—a friend indeed, because it will ward off many a severe illness.

## Filled With Hot Water

It can be applied readily to any part of the body and will relieve colic or pain of any kind quickly. Will prevent many a case of appendicitis. These Red Rubber Bottles are the finest made in the world. Our guarantee goes with each one.

Terry &amp; Marett

The Prescription Druggists  
S.E. Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

## ATTENTION

SEE THE

## Newest Blue Serges

In Different Shades

at

PEDEN'S

FORT STREET TAILORING  
PARLORS

The V. & S. R. and Steamer "Iroquois" will continue the excursions among the Thousand Islands of the Gulf, Wednesdays and Saturdays, also Mondays and Thursdays. For information telephone 511.



## Ladies' Paris Styles

3--Lines Just Opened--3

1. Pat. French kid, green plush top, Louis XV heel.
2. Scarlet Boulevard, French kid, Louis XV heel.
3. Evening slipper, black suede and patent leather, Parisienne, Louis XV heels.

SEE WINDOWS

PATERSON SHOE CO.

70 GOVERNMENT STREET

## A Good Watch

is a necessity of modern life. There is no reason why anyone should be without one as we have all grades from \$2.50 to \$200. We guarantee every watch we sell.

REDFERN'S

GOVERNMENT STREET

## Health of Canadian Women

A Subject Much Discussed At Women's Clubs—The Future of a Country Depends on the Health of Its Women.



Miss Helena McKinnon of Sand Bay, Ont., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—  
"I consider Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound the best medicine in the world for a woman sick and weak from exhaustion, irregularities and overwork. It is all and more than it is recommended to be. I only wish that every sick woman would try it, for it cured me of suppressed periods and irregularity, and has cured many of my friends of the same difficulty. In fact all who have used it have nothing but good to say of its efficacy. Please accept a grateful woman's thanks for all it has accomplished in my case."

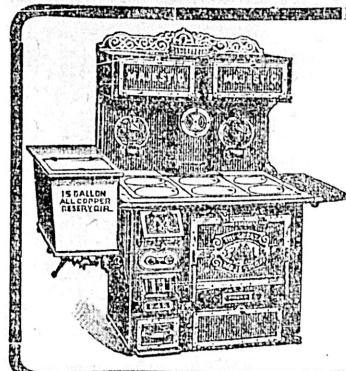
"When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful periods, weakness, pelvic catarrh, displacements, bearing-down feeling, inflammation, backache, bloating, (or flatulency), neural debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. No other medicine in the world has received such unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best."

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. The present Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, her assistant before her decease, and for twenty-five years since her advice has been freely given to sick women. Her advice and medicine have restored thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

At the New York State Assembly of Mothers a prominent New York doctor told the 500 women present that healthy women were so rare as to be almost extinct.

This seems to be a sweeping statement of the condition of women. Yet how many do you know who are perfectly well and do not have some trouble arising from a derangement of the female organism which manifests itself in headaches, backaches, nervousness, that bearing-down feeling, painful or irregular periods, pelvic catarrh, displacement of the female organs, indigestion or sleeplessness? There is a tried and true remedy for all these ailments. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored more Canadian women to health than all other remedies in the world. It regulates, strengthens and cures diseases of the female organism: as nothing





## THE MAJESTIC RANGE RANGES AWAY OVER

All competitors in usefulness, durability and economy.

Crockery, Graniteware and all kinds of Household Hardware a specialty.

**GEO. POWELL & CO.**  
Cheapside, 127 Government St.

## Clay's Metropolitan Tea and Coffee Rooms

Ices, Ice Cream, Ice Cream Sodas, Fountain Drinks of all kinds.

PURE FRUIT JUICES  
OF ALL KINDS.

Afternoon Tea Parties, Outing and Picnic Parties Supplied on short notice.

Phone 101 or order at

39 FORT STREET

CALL AND SEE

## THE NEWEST THING OUT IN LADIES' PURSES

Suitable for the Wrist or Pocket; safe and economic for either lady or gentleman; safe apartment for gold or silver. They are all the rage now in the United States. Burglar proof. Ranging from 25c up, according to size and quality of material, at

**THE B. C. DRUG STORE**  
27 Johnson St. Phone 356.  
J. TEAGUE.

Improve Your Complexion by using  
**Cucumber Lotion**  
For Sale at  
Mrs. C. Kosche's Hair-dressing Parlors  
55 DOUGLAS ST.

## EXTRA FINE DEVONSHIRE CIDER

Apply

**W. J. SAVORY**  
13 Broad Street or 255 Cook Street.

**1847 ROGERS BROS.**  
This is the Mark  
that guides you to durability, style and beauty when buying spoons, forks, knives, etc.  
"1847 ROGERS BROS."  
The standard of quality for nearly sixty years.  
In buying Water, Tins, Trays, etc., if you want quality ask for the goods of  
**MERIDEN BRITA CO.**

**SAXON OINTMENT**  
CURES ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES  
RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS  
USED IN HOSPITALS AND SANATORIUMS  
SEE A BOX AT ALL DRUGGISTS.  
SAXON OINTMENT CO., BOX 202, VICTORIA, B. C.

Text books for commercial class, Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

Symes & Wring's New English History. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

Heaters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

Embroidered Wash Belts—Just arrived by express, 6 dozen only; white embroidered wash belts. Special price 25c. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates Street.

S. F. Veterinary College Opens Oct. 1. For catalogue apply to Dr. Chas. Keane, Pres., 1818 Market St., San Francisco.

## Capital Planing and Saw Mills Co.

ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS., VICTORIA, B.C.

Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of All Kinds and Designs, Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc.  
**LEMON, GONNASON & CO.**  
P. O. BOX 363. PHONE 77.

## TUG-OF-WAR TEAM GO TO TACOMA TOMORROW

Members of Local Police Force Will Seek Fresh Laurels Across Line

The tug of war team of the Victoria police department will seek fresh laurels at the tournament to be held in Tacoma tomorrow. An invitation was recently received from the committee in charge of the labor day sports at Tacoma asking it to compete, and promising a return engagement to the Victoria, considering the small number of men she has to draw from, has an unusually good tug of war team, as was shown at the recent contest at Vancouver when they brought back the cup, but the local men are not so confident regarding Tacoma, as the odds will be so great against them. Both Tacoma and Seattle will have teams in the field, and the former has over 100 men to pick from and Seattle about 300, while Victoria has only about 20 eligibles. Still they intend to make the effort of their lives, and hope to get into the finals.

The Victoria team will first pull against the soldiers from the artillery regiment at Port Warden, and the winner of that bout will pull the winner of the Seattle-Tacoma tug. The soldiers are quite an unknown quantity here. They may have a powerful team, or they may be easy pickings for the local huskies, and the Victoria men in blue are making no promises.

The team as selected is as follows: Patrolmen Blackstock, anchorman; Heather, Carlow, MacDonald, Wood, Fry and Harper. Detective Perdue will captain the team, and Bob Foster will accompany it as rubber.

By way of turning the compliment the Tacoma team will come over here to pull at the fair at the end of September, while not only Tacoma, but Seattle and Vancouver, will be here at the big police tournament to be held in Victoria next August.

## NEW BUILDING SYSTEM IS NOW IN OPERATION

Nineteen Permits Were Taken Out in Last Half of Month

During the period from Aug. 14 to date a total of nineteen permits were issued by the building inspector for the erection of buildings to cost in the aggregate \$61,256. This figure as to cost is given by the building inspector, and is generally the case that when the buildings have been completed it is found that the total cost is slightly higher than that figured on at the time the permits are taken out. This increase is estimated, in eastern cities, at about ten per cent. on the proposed expenditure.

All the above permits have been taken out under the new bylaw passed a month ago and covers all the building within the city limits. With the exception of the brick terrace on Chatham street, to contain six houses, and costing \$21,000, none of the permits issued are for large expenditures, being mostly dwellings running in cost from \$1,500 to \$4,800.

This month a new system of indexing all permits granted will be inaugurated, according to the building in progress and proposed in the city. The recent bylaw will result in a decided improvement in the quality of buildings to be erected. All plans will be personally examined by the building inspector before the permit can be obtained. This will mean that the danger from fire and poor and faulty construction will be greatly minimized as every structure must conform to the civic regulations.

The effect of the present building bylaws was seen recently when a property owner applied to the inspector for a permit for the erection of a row of cabins on Chatham street. Building Inspector Northcott refused to sanction the plans and did not issue the permit. The owner appealed to the council and the matter is now under advisement. Whether the building will be allowed to go up remains to be seen, but the incident establishes the fact that under the building bylaw there is an opportunity given to the city in its interests in the matter of buildings and to prevent the erection of undesirable, unsafe or unsanitary buildings.

**GORGE PARK.**  
Good Programme Has Been Arranged for Coming Week.

The bioscopic entertainments at the Gorge park continue to attract large crowds every evening, and it is expected that the coming week will witness no falling off in the attendance. For next week the management has secured the finest collection of pictures that have been shown here during the season, and with the assistance of the Victoria theatre orchestra will give a splendid entertainment every evening. Among the pictures that have been secured are the following: "Stealing Tomatoes," "Rough on the Fireman," "The New Cook," "Father's Quiet Sunday," "The Mechanical Statue" and "Between Two Fires." The musical part of the entertainment will be in keeping with that which has been presented during the season and will include several of the most popular successes. Commencing tomorrow evening the orchestral concert will commence at 7:45 and the first of the pictures will be thrown on the screen at 8:30. This arrangement has been made owing to the early darkness, and as from this it will enable the patrons of the park to get home much earlier than has been the case. The electric railway company will continue to provide a special car service, and no difficulty will be experienced either in journeying to the park or on the return trip.

## LODGE A COMPLAINT WITH MR. TEMPLEMAN

Board of Trade Asks Improvement in Telegraph Service From Carmanah

Following up their efforts to obtain continuous telegraphic service between Victoria and Carmanah, a deputation of the board of trade waited on Hon. William Templeman yesterday to represent to him the unsatisfactory state of the telegraphic service. They were assured that the Dominion government will take immediate steps to remedy the existing state of affairs. The minister expressed himself as amazed at the state of facts presented to him, which went to show that there is no continuous service between here and the west coast for the transmission of shipping intelligence.

Discussing this interview, F. Elworthy, secretary of the board of trade, said: "The board has had this matter in hand for years past, but thought that when the alternative line via Alberni was in operation there would be no further cause for complaint. Such hopes, however, have not been realized, and great difficulty has since been experienced, and is still being experienced, even when the line is in thorough repair, in getting anyone to answer at this end."

"The matter was again brought to the attention of the board of trade early in the year, and after some discussion the council of the board decided to recommend that the operation of the line be undertaken by the government officials and a night and day service, seven days a week, provided. Upon inquiry of the resident agent of the department of public works, it was found that the official was heartily in accord with the board's wishes, and had already recommended to the minister at Ottawa that such a course be adopted. Consequently the board's recommendations became simply an endorsement of the local official."

"Seeing these matters referred to in the columns of the public press, the Great Northern Telegraph company asked the privilege of connecting with the Dominion government system, and for the sum of \$20 per month offered to attend to the government line during the regular office hours, that is from 8 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. on weekdays and from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on Sundays. An alternative proposition was also made for a 24-hour service, seven days a week, at a remuneration of \$60 per month. This communication was forwarded to the minister of public works July 15 by the board, and was submitted as an inexpensive arrangement for providing the service independently, a time when, it was hoped, would not be long deferred. This last communication was acknowledged by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, acting minister, on July 26.

"Not having heard of any progress being made along these lines, the board's committee waited upon Mr. Templeman and laid the whole matter before him. The minister appeared surprised to learn that all telegraphic communication with Carmanah is dead between 1 a. m. and 8 a. m. and longer on Sundays, and fully appreciated the importance of its being possible to have shipping news available continuously from the west coast. After placing all the facts before Mr. Templeman, the committee left most favorably impressed with the conviction that the minister would take the matter up and bring it to a satisfactory issue immediately."

"The fact was not overlooked that telegraphic communication with the west coast is most difficult to maintain in consequence of the line passing through forests with the constant liability of being broken by falling trees. But as soon as the trail now being constructed along the shore is completed the line of telegraph will follow it. Then any breaks will be more easily located and repaired. It is expected, therefore, that before the winter season sets in this important telegraph line will have been made efficient, and proper provision for its operation will have been provided."

## AUGUST WAS A BUSY MONTH FOR POLICE

Nearly One Hundred Cases Were Dealt With in Police Court

August was a busy month in police circles and the number of arrests made and cases dealt with was largely in excess of previous months this year. Ninety-four cases in all came up in the police court, while the number of runs made by the patrol wagon, 107, was twenty more than the previous highest number. The cases dealt with in court covered a wide range of offences. As usual the bibulous members of the community occupied first place in point of numbers, no less than forty-two exaggerated thirsts getting their owners into trouble and augmenting the civic exchequer to a considerable extent. The followers of the goddess Chance were also numerous, totalling seventeen, while offenders against the civic bylaws totalled an even dozen. Other offences were: Stealing, 6; common assault, 3; aggravated assault, 4; carrying concealed weapons, 1; unlawful detention of a minor, 1; assaulting a police officer while in execution of his duty, 4; vagrancy, 2; obtaining money under false pretences, 1. Of those arrested 41 were confined for safe keeping and two sent to the provincial asylum.

**Pleasant Evening Is Spent.**  
A most enjoyable evening was spent at Maple Grove farm on Friday, when Mrs. Davis gave a party in honor of Miss Johns, who is spending her vacation with her mother at Shady Creek farm. The event was voted by those present as one of the most enjoyable gatherings ever held in Saanich. Over 50 guests were present, and the evening passed all too quickly with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and the national anthem. Several went down from Victoria for the evening, returning on Saturday morning loud in their praises of the hospitality of their hosts.

## POCKET KNIVES

I.X.L. and other noted Sheffield makes

Scissors and Shears, all sizes, warranted.

Salmon Trolling Tackle

—AT—  
**Fox's Cutlery Store**  
78 Government Street.

## CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

FOR MONTH ARE HIGH

Figures for August Almost Equal the Record for Port

The collections at the Victoria customs house for the past month were much larger than those of the same month last year and within \$1,000 of the amount collected in June, which was the largest on record. The total collections amounted to \$131,021.67. Of this amount \$100,464.12 was paid in duties and \$30,557.55 from the Chinese department, the bulk being paid as poll taxes upon 31 Chinese who entered at the local customs house during the past month. The total number landed during the month at this port and Vancouver was in excess of any month since the head tax of \$500 was placed in force on January 1, 1904, the number who paid the entrance fee of \$500 to Canada being over 100. Of the money collected from the Chinese a portion will eventually be returned, this being the amount paid by students, who receive the return of their money 18 months later on it being shown that they are bona fide students.

## OAK BAY COUNCIL WILL

MEET TOMORROW NIGHT

Many Important Matters Will Come Up for Discussion and Action

The regular meeting of the Oak Bay municipal council will be held as usual on Monday evening, despite the fact that Monday is Labor Day. It was intended to hold the meeting on Tuesday night on account of the holiday, but a number of the councillors propose to go out of town later in the week and desire to get through with the important work on hand as soon as possible. In consequence the notice that the meeting would be held on Tuesday was rescinded.

There is much to come before the council on Monday and the session will probably be a lengthy one. Chief of the items on the list are the bylaws which will be introduced providing for the raising altogether of the sum of \$12,000 to purchase the waterfront on Oak Bay and Stanley Bay for park purposes, to acquire the right of way for the proposed extension of Junction road, now Hampshire road, to Cranmore avenue, so as to make a thoroughfare between Foul Bay road and the proposed Beach road, which the provincial government has announced it will build, and to secure certain land for municipal purposes, such as a pound and the erection of stables. It is likely that three bylaws will be drafted to provide for the money. The ratepayers signified their assent to the proposed expenditures at the public meeting last Wednesday night and the bylaws will likely go through council without opposition. There will probably be some discussion, however, over the report of the special committee appointed to inquire into the selection of a site for the municipal buildings. The committee has looked over the properties available and will make a recommendation in the matter to council.

The bylaw for the licensing of vehicles plying for hire in the municipality will receive its first reading. As a result of the consultation between the special committee of the council and the owners of automobiles and taxicabs held last Tuesday, it was expected that the bylaw would be confined to licensing taxicabs and that the automobile men would escape the tax by subscribing to the park funds of the municipality, but it is altogether probable that the bylaw will go through as originally framed, licensing both classes. The automobile owners without exception have declined to drop into line with the plan suggested by James Woods, of the Woods Automobile company, for a subscription to the park fund, and take the stand that the Oak Bay municipality has no authority to tax them. Under the circumstances the council will have no alternative but to make the bylaw apply to all classes of vehicles plying for hire.

There is considerable business of a routine nature in addition to come before the council which will lengthen out the session.

The finance committee held a short session on Saturday morning when a number of accounts were considered and passed.

## Excursion to Ganges Harbor.

The annual excursion of the Y.M.C.A. to Ganges harbor by the steamer City of Nanaimo tomorrow promises to prove most successful. A long list of sports has been arranged for the afternoon, including a water polo match and a football game. There will be music coming and going on the boat by Longfield's orchestra. The steamer leaves at 10 o'clock in the morning. It is about a three-hour sail to Ganges Harbor, and the boat will reach there about 1 o'clock. Returning the boat will leave the island at 7 o'clock.



## A Well Dressed Woman and Pretty Shoes are Boon Companions

It is the dream of every woman to have a pretty and attractive foot. Many of the BEAUTIFUL FALL SHOES we are showing cannot be found elsewhere in Victoria.

Patent Leather, Vici Kid, Gun Metal Calf, high, low and medium heels. All widths and sizes are here to please the well dressed woman.

SEE OUR WINDOWS

**CHRISTIE'S**  
Cor. Government and Johnson Sts.

## WE ADVERTISE

# "ROYAL STANDARD" FLOUR

not as a reminder to those who have tried it, to buy it again. We know from our increasing sales that they require no reminder.

It is to you, Madam, who have never made bread with it and consequently are not aware of its merits, that this advertisement is intended.

## "Royal Standard" Flour

is milled from the finest wheat that the world produces. It is milled by the most modern and scientific methods in one of the finest mills on this continent. With ordinary bread making skill and reasonable care, "Royal Standard" flour will make better than good, in fact, excellent bread.

Let your next flour be "Royal Standard."

**The Vancouver Milling & Grain Co., Ltd.**  
VANCOUVER, B. C.

**for the HOME**

All the comforts of home are best appreciated by the man who has made his home truly comfortable and cosy. We can help any householder to do this and give him the maximum of quality at the minimum of cost. We furnish throughout, or single rooms, or single articles, and we have a large and assorted supply of household furniture from which the most particular can make their selections. Prices moderately low, and we give

Discount of Ten Per Cent. for Spot Cash

COME IN AND SEE OUR STOCK

## SMITH & CHAMPION

100-102 Douglas Street

Phone 718

## SINGER BICYCLES HUMBERBICYCLES

We have just received another shipment of these machines direct from the factories. We take your old wheel in part payment. Call and see us.

**The Plimley Automobile Co., Ltd.**  
BICYCLE DEPARTMENT  
15 Government Street, Opposite Post Office

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

SOLICITS YOUR BUSINESS

Business Accounts Carried on Favorable Terms  
Savings Bank Department—Interest Added Quarterly.

THOS. R. WHITLEY, Manager, VICTORIA, B.C.

TOTAL ASSETS, \$44,500,000

British Columbia's Leading Paper



For a September Wedding Gift

## SILVERWARE

is a word full of attractive suggestions. We show an immense variety of sterling and plated ware in all their varieties of possible elegance. Extremely handsome designs in silver-plate, such as the "Windsor," "Astoria," "Floral" and "Gray Finish," beautiful goods artistically decorative yet durable withal. Prices for these are very moderate. Our sterling silver section offers countless other observations, including cabinets that may be handed down from generation to generation as family plate, Silver Fancy Pieces in "Louis XV," "Strasbourg," "Kenilworth," and other delightful designs.

Inspection cordially invited

## Challoner &amp; Mitchell

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

47 and 49 Government Street

Victoria, B.C.

## DIXIE TEA

Nourishing and stimulating. A drink that does one good. You'll like it if you like good tea. It's a revelation in TEA blending.

Per lb., 35c and 50c

## DIXIE H. ROSS &amp; CO.

Cash Grocers

111 Government Street

Green Vegetables Fresh Every Day.

## Hunters' Footwear

Everything you need in the way of Footwear for a successful shooting season; all grades, all prices.

Waterproof Shooting Boots from 8 to 12 inches high

\$4, \$4.50 and Up

## McCandless Bros. &amp; Cathcart

35 JOHNSON STREET, VICTORIA

Your Shoes Will Be Right if You Get Them Here

## Week End Specials

Local ripe Tomatoes, pound ..... 10c  
Choice Early Crawford Peaches, box ..... \$1.25  
Alberta Creamery Butter, pound ..... 35c  
Manitoba Creamery Butter, pound ..... 30c

## The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.

Phone 28.

TRY THE OLD STORE

Johnson Street.

## Crosse &amp; Blackwell's Sardines

The best and cheapest Sardines on the market are Crosse & Blackwell's; always give satisfaction, and the price is all right.

Two tins for 25c

We have a very choice line of British Columbia Peaches for table use.

15c a lb.

Also Plums, Pears, Apples, Watermelons; Cantelopes in great variety.

## The West End Grocery Co.

PHONE 88.

TRY US.

42 GOVERNMENT ST.

Where all Orders Get Prompt Attention.

Thomas Is Favorite.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—The betting on the Thomas-Ketchell fight has opened at nine to ten in favor of Thomas, but indications that even money will prevail at the ringside are evident. Local fight fans anticipate a great battle on Monday. The last fight between them went twenty rounds to a

draw. The articles for the fight call for 45 rounds.

"Yes," said Mrs. Lapsling, "my husband enjoyed his trip ever so much. He says the train he traveled on had the finest buffet car he ever saw in his life."—Chicago Tribune.

ANNUAL MEETING OF  
THE ALEXANDRA CLUBReports Were Presented and  
Other Business Transacted Wednesday

The annual meeting of the Alexandra club was held on Wednesday last at the club rooms, Government street. In the absence from the city of the president and vice president (Mrs. I. W. Powell and Mrs. Rocke Robertson, respectively), Mrs. Jenkins was asked to call the meeting to order and to preside.

The agenda included the minutes of the last annual meeting and the treasurer's statement, the reports of standing committee, the revision of the by-laws and the election of officers and members of the executive for the incoming year.

The reports of the committees read as follows: House committee—Madame president and ladies—the house committee, appointed in April last, to superintend the additions and improvements at the club, and take charge of the commissariat department beg to report as follows: Only those items found absolutely necessary for the equipment of the new premises have as yet been accomplished, viz: alterations to building, kalsomining and papering, laying matting, staining and varnishing, washing and renovating covers, vacuum cleaning, blinds, sunblinds, curtains and some rugs; total cost being \$185. Towards defraying this extra cost we have received the following sums: By guest committee, \$29.80; Mrs. I. W. Powell, \$10; Mrs. N. P. Shaw, \$5; John Pigott, \$5; Mrs. Munn, \$5; by June rent remitted, \$50; total, \$104.80; leaving a balance of \$81 to be defrayed and several acceptable furnishings still to be provided. The committee propose shortly to arrange two evening tournaments whereby this debt may be cleared and further purchases made in a manner which may prove both agreeable to the club, and also recommend the advantages of the enlarged accommodations. It has been further decided that the additional room may be rented by members for special teas, and also in the evenings for parties and musicales; all arrangements for the same may be made with the house committee. Special thanks are due to Mrs. Stuart Robertson, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Hasell and Mrs. Griffiths for assistance in saving cost of labor by personal service; and to Mrs. Henry Croft, Mrs. Ford Verrinder, Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. Frank Wollaston, Mrs. Cecil and Mrs. Haul for contributions of plants and cut flowers for the adornment of the club.

B. M. HASELL,

For the House Committee.

The report of the guest committee: Madame president and ladies—The guest committee appointed last winter to inaugurate and to carry out arrangements for a monthly "Guest Day" at the club, beg to report most favorably on that undertaking. The guest days were popular, and well attended and were a means, not only of affording members a pleasant opportunity to entertain their friends, and of extending the welcome of the club to visitors and new residents, but were also a means of materially assisting the club financially. The committee desire here to express their hearty appreciation of the assistance given by the various hostesses who decorated and received at these teas, and without whose kind and generous co-operation we should have been quite unable to gain for our guest days the success and credit which they undoubtedly commanded. The receipts amounted to \$50.50, and after paying club expenses, we were enabled, by the kindness of Mr. Herbert Kent, to whom we here wish to record our acknowledgments, to hire a piano for the winter season, to purchase a large supply of necessary crockery and napery, and we have recently had the pleasure of handing over our balance of \$29.80 to assist in meeting those expenses incidental to the establishment of the club's additional premises. We would recommend that these guest days be continued during the coming season, and ask all our members to continue their interest towards making them agreeable, and attractive asset to the club.

ROSINA STUART ROBERTSON,  
For the Guest Committee.

The report of the literary committee of the Alexandra club: Madame president and ladies—It seems fitting that you should have some concise account of the attempts and achievements of that branch of the Alexandra club called its "Literary Society," this being the first season that this society has worked under the jurisdiction and contributed towards the resources of the club. Last season's work was experimental, and we have been a little criticized for attempting to handle a too varied and not very systematic programme, and also for not carrying out any specific line of work. We had, however, to ascertain the majority tastes and wishes, and to cast our nets into all waters, and we did so with at least one good result, i.e., that we feel we may now count on the acquisition of several able, and kind friends among the intellectual men of Victoria who are now so far interested in our efforts to promise further and more constant assistance in future.

Among those may be mentioned the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, Rev. Canon Beaulieu, Rev. Leslie Clay, Clive Phillips Wolley, Col. Andrew Haggard, C. H. Luggin, J. W. Laing, Elizabeth Scholfield. The interest of the weather interrupted the season's work to some extent, and affected the audiences. Some delightful meetings were, however, spent, and among these may be specially noted C. H. Luggin's most delightful talk on "A Handful of Pebbles," which was marked by great originality and thoroughness, and which possessed the merit of suggesting "How to Think." Rev. W. Leslie Clay's inspiration took another and equally important direction, showing that we ought to know the essential history of our country, and our country's statesmanship. C. P. Wolley told us, very charmingly, of how much there was still left in this old world to poetry and imagination; while that kind and dear friend, Arch. Scriven, whom many remember as the father of literary society work in Victoria, and who was assisted in his "Talk on Longfellow" by some tableaux, kindly arranged by R. B. McFickling, commanded the record audience of the season. There were also several interesting evenings arranged by the lady members of the club, and, lastly,

not content with our own prophets, we invited two from afar, Rev. J. P. D. Lwyd, and the Rev. H. H. Gowen, both of Seattle, whose humorous addresses, the former in "Charles Kingsley," the latter on "Spiritual Tragedy," in "Romeo and Juliet," dealt with those great underlying and everlasting principles which govern all the protests and the passions of human life in its discipline and its progress. The treasurer's account shows that a sum of \$52 (being the season's half receipts) was paid over to the treasurer of the club during the season, the literary society alone defraying half cost of service, and all its own expenses. After the appointment of a committee for the coming season, a programme will be set on foot, and the society will be admitted to a general meeting of the literary society, which will be called early in September, and which it is hoped all past, and many intending members, will make an effort to attend. We have gathered strength, and earned some recognition; we now ask a worthy support and hearty and kindly encouragement which can be best expressed by the willingness of one and all to contribute work, thought and that regular attendance, which alone can ensure continuity of interest, both among ourselves and also from those friends who assist us.

B. M. HASELL,

Hon. Sec. Lit. Soc. Alex. Club.

All these reports were received and passed with approval, and the committees thanked. The revision of the by-laws was then taken up, and several important amendments discussed and passed. A copy of these will be forwarded to every member of the club for information and reference as soon as printed.

The election of officers and executive for the incoming year was next proceeded with by nomination and formal ballot, with the following result:

President, Mrs. Henry Croft (by acclamation).  
First vice-president, Mrs. J. W. Powell.

Second vice-president, Mrs. Perrin.  
Secretary-treasurer, Mrs. E. S. Hasell (by acclamation).

Executive committee, Mrs. Robert Beaven, Mrs. A. F. Griffiths, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Rocke Robertson, Mrs. Stuart Robertson, Mrs. Hebdon Gillespie, Mrs. Munn, Mrs. Shallock, Mrs. Lewis Hind, Mrs. Ford Verrinder, Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir, Mrs. Tilton.

The results of the election were received with expressions of satisfaction, and a standing welcome was accorded to the new president, who has ever been a warm and generous friend to the Alexandra club. Mrs. Robert Day moved a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, which was also warmly received. Special reference was also made to Mrs. J. W. Powell, the retiring president, and her long and faithful presidency.

The privilege of "Life Membership" was also very fully discussed, and it was decided, unanimously, to confer this in future, as is usual in all confraternities, by vote in general meeting, the payment of \$25, subscribed voluntarily by members, thus protecting the privilege and augmenting the compliment conveyed.

The executive was called to hold its regular meetings on the first Wednesday in each month at 10.30 a.m. at the club.

After adjournment the members met together for tea and informal discussion of plans for the coming season, and for the further development of the club.

GEORGE JAY IS THE  
NEW CITY MAGISTRATE

Has Been Appointed in Succession to Mr. Hall, Resigned

George Jay, chairman of the board of school trustees and judge of the small debts court has been offered and has accepted the position of police magistrate.

The resignation of Magistrate Hall was received and accepted Friday evening. He held his last sitting as police magistrate yesterday.

Mr. Jay has left on his education and during his absence George T. Morphy, stipendiary magistrate, will conduct the court.

## OBITUARY NOTICES

Death occurred at Crofton, B. C., on Thursday, Aug. 29, of Pearl, youngest daughter of J. Devitt, manager of the British Columbia company at Crofton, and Mrs. Devitt. The remains arrived in Victoria by the noon train yesterday, accompanied by the bereaved parents and family. A large number of friends and the employees of the company came down to attend the funeral, which took place from the parlors of the British Columbia Funeral Furnishing company, Government street, at 2.45 p.m., to the Roman Catholic cathedral, where service was conducted by the Rt. Rev. Archbishop, commencing at 3 o'clock. His Grace also officiated at the graveside. The very large attendance of friends and the many beautiful floral designs testified to the esteem in which the deceased young lady was held. The following employees of the smelter acted as pallbearers: W. R. Carmody, Charles Beltrami, L. W. Nicoll, Robert Syne, E. Dunlop, E. Flewin.

The funeral of the late Alexander Peden, sr., took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, San Juan avenue, to Ross Bay cemetery, after an appropriate funeral service had been conducted at the house by Mr. Phillips of the Plymouth Brethren. The funeral was largely attended, while the casket was completely covered with floral offerings from the many friends of the deceased. The pallbearers were: A. Mulligan, J. Donaldson, R. Kier, R. Tait, H. C. Rednapp and J. Green.

Genuine English Sheet, 72 inches wide, superior in finish and durability to other makes. Special price, 37c yard. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Crum's English Prints—Just received a large shipment of this well known print in a number of new designs and colorings, splendid for house dresses and Wrappers. Price 15c a yard, 36 inches wide. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

White Embroidered Wash Belts, in neat and dainty designs, with gilt buckles. Special price 25c. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

FINDS GOOD CROPS  
IN THE INTERIOR

Mr. Palmer Tells of Conditions in Nicola and Grand Forks District

R. M. Palmer, provincial superintendent of horticulture, returned yesterday from a tour of the districts of the mainland devoted to fruit growing.

The crops in Nicola Valley and Grand Forks districts are very good. Mr. Palmer states:

Haymaking has been delayed by the unusual amount of rain. The rainfall in the interior has been unusually heavy this summer and consequently the ranges are green and the stock generally is in good condition. At Vernon three and a half inches of rain has fallen during August.

Mr. Palmer states that it is probable that a number of the large holdings throughout these districts will be subdivided into smaller sections and devoted to mixed farming. This has been made possible by the C. P. R. branch line through the Nicola valley.

While in the Nicola valley, Mr. Palmer visited the coal mines operated by the Nicola Coal and Coke company and the Diamond Vale Coal and Coke company. People of the district are very enthusiastic regarding the development of these. The work so far done on them has produced splendid results. In the tunnel of the Nicola Coal and Coke company Mr. Palmer saw a seam of coal thirteen and a half feet wide, in addition to smaller seams.

In the Nicola valley more attention is being paid to fruit growing and it has been demonstrated that the district is well suited to the growing of the harder varieties of apples and pears.

The bog lands along the river are particularly suited to the growing of small fruits which ripen two weeks later than in other sections which is an additional advantage in marketing upon the prairies. This is due to the high elevation of the district.

In the Grand Forks district the fruit crops are in excellent condition. Magnificent crops of apples, pears and plums are being marketed. The newer orchards, generally speaking, are in excellent condition with the exception of a few owned by absentees. The orchards and nurseries belonging to Mr. Burrell are in splendid condition, furnishing an object lesson as to the possibilities of the district with regard to fruit growing.

Large areas are being subdivided and irrigation is being carried on successfully by pumping from the Kettle river, electricity being used for the purpose.

Marketing arrangements for the fruit crop are not as good as Mr. Palmer could wish and organized action is necessary to promote uniform packing, grading and handling.

"I found very great interest displayed in the question of fruit exhibits in Great Britain and arrangements have been made to ensure a good display of fruit from these districts," Mr. Palmer concluded.

I will mail you free, to prove merit, samples of my Dr. Shoop's Restorative, and my book on either Dyspepsia, the Heart, or The Kidneys. Troubles of the Stomach, Heart or Kidneys are merely symptoms of a deeper ailment. Don't make the common error of treating symptoms only. Symptom treatment is treating the result of your ailment, and not the cause. Weak Stomach nerves—the inside nerves—mean Stomach weakness, always. And the Heart and Kidneys as well have their controlling inside nerves. Weaken these nerves, and you inevitably have weak vital organs. Here is where Dr. Shoop's Restorative has made its fame. No other remedy even claims to treat the "inside nerves." Also for bloating, biliousness, bad breath, indigestion, use Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Write me today for sample and free book. Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. The Restorative is sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Heaters and Stel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

## NOTICE

## Raymond &amp; Sons

7 PANDORA STREET

Wish to inform their numerous patrons that they have in stock a full line of

Satin Finish English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles

The latest odd and new styles in Mantels. Full Sets of Antique Fire Irons and Fenders

Copied from designs that were in use during the seventeenth century. We also carry Lime, Cement, plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay. Please call and inspect our stock before deciding.

## The New Grand

WEEK 2ND SEPT.

Budd, Ross &amp; Co.

In "Blinkie," the Jail Bird

Eddie Sawyer

Aerial Balancing Artist

The Daltons

Famous Barrel Jumpers

Fitzgerald and Gilday

Eccentric Singing and Dancing Act

Dolliver and Rogers

Singing and Dancing Soubrettes

Ernest L. Shaw

Song Illustrator

"Starlight"

New Moving Pictures

"Under the Sea"

PROF. M. NAGEL'S ORCHESTRA



## MOGUL

Egyptian  
Cigarettes  
15c Per Box.  
(Cork tips)

## De Koven Hall

A select boarding school for Boys. Located on the prairie, eight miles south of Tacoma, on Lake Steilacoom. Pure water, wholesome food and outdoor exercise. Modern buildings. Instruction thorough and personal. Prepares for college and business life. Full term begins Sept. 12, 1907. For particulars and full information, address D. S. Pulford, Prin., South Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.

## ST. HELEN'S HALL

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Resident and day school for girls. Academic and Collegiate departments, Music, Art, Elocution, Gymnasium, Diocesan School of the Episcopal Church. For catalogue address

THE SISTER SUPERIOR.

## MISS MAY HAMILTON

Graduate of the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

Instruction in Pipe Organ and Piano playing.

Also Classes in the MYERS' MUSIC METHOD FOR CHILDREN

at Miss Walker's Piano Studio, 259 Fort Street, and at 899 Burdette Ave., Victoria.

## Miss WALKER

Piano Studio - 259 Fort Street

Studio Re-opens Sept. 1st

Miss May Hamilton will conduct classes in Myers' Music Method for Children.

Business Hour, 12 to 1, Wednesday excepted

'Phone 1260

## Victoria Theatre

MONDAY, SEPT. 2 (Labor Day)

Harry Askin & Co. present  
**Ezra Kendall**

in his  
LICENSE FOR LAUGHTER  
"SWELL ELEGANT JONES"  
THE FUN SHOW !!

Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50  
Seat sale Friday, Aug. 30, 10 a.m.  
Mail orders accompanied by cheque will receive their usual attention.

## PANTAGES THEATRE

Johnson Street  
Week Commencing September 2.  
Irene Lee and the Kandy Kid  
An English act from London

The Tokio Troupe of Japanese Wonders  
Harry Lee  
the great Hebrew impersonator

Rivers & Rochester  
the Australian sketch artists.  
Harry Valois  
the Dialectic King  
Tommy LaRose  
Song Illustrator.

In new and up-to-date moving pictures.  
Admission, 10c, 20c, and 30c.

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON HEATING  
PRICES ARE RIGHT!

JOHN COLBERT - 4 Broad Street  
SOUTH OF FORT.

## Educational!

Collegiate School  
FOR BOYS  
VICTORIA, B. C.

Head Master

J. W. Laing, Esq., M.A., Oxford

Assisted by three graduates of the recognized universities of Great Britain and Canada. Boys are prepared for the Universities in England and Canada, the Royal Navy, R. M. C. and Commerce. Property of five acres, spacious school buildings, extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, cadet corps. Christmas term will commence Monday, September 9, 1907, at 2.30 p.m.

APPLY, HEAD MASTER

## University School

For Boys

VICTORIA, B. C.

Principal

Rev. W. W. BOLTON, M. A., Cantab

J. C. BARNACLE, Esq., London Univ

Assisted by C. E. Falkner, Esq., B. A. (Oxford), and E. Cartwright, Esq., Jesus College (Cambridge).

Excellent accommodation for boarders, chemical laboratory, manual training, football, cricket and military drill. Boys prepared for the universities, Kingston, R. M. C., the professions and commercial life.

UPPER SCHOOL—Oak Bay Avenue, corner Richmond road.

LOWER SCHOOL—Rockland Avenue, adjoining Government House.

School reopens Monday, Sept. 2, at 9.30 a.m.

Apply REV. W. W. BOLTON, Phone 1320

MISS M. M. SILL

Certificated pupil of Herr Professor Krause, Leipzig, Germany, receives pupils in Piano-playing, Theory and Harmony. Pupils prepared for examinations.

MISS L. SILL

Musical Kindergarten Classes; Myers Method as taught at Toronto Conservatory of Music.

Studio: 10 Harrison St. Residence, 22 Scoresby St. Telephone B533.

## Victoria Day School for Girls of all Ages

MRS. A. S. BLAKLOCK, Principal

MISS SHADE, Assistant Mistress.

(1st Class Certificate, England). English, Mathematics, French, Literature, Calligraphy.

Junior Class for Boys, 6 to 8 years. School re-opens for Christmas Term, Wednesday, 4th September, 1907, at 9.30 a.m.

10 Harrison St.

Phone 158.

## SUMMER SESSION

In the

## SPROTT-SHAW

BUSINESS INSTITUTE

536 Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.  
Full Commercial, Stenographic, Telegraphy and Engineering courses.

Instruction Individual  
Teachers all Specialists  
Results, the best

Write for particulars  
R. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal.

FRENCH AND GERMAN  
CLASSES

Miss Florence Leiser, of La Fayette College, Paris, France. Private and class instructions in French and German.

93 PANDORA AVENUE

Was2 greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 36



# The Sporting World

## NANAIMO RUGBYISTS WANT TO PLAY HERE

Ask Victoria Rugby Club for an  
Exhibition Game in the  
Near Future

The Nanaimo Rugby club has written to the Victoria club requesting a game at an early date. The Nanaimo team will start practice this week and it behooves the Victoria players to drop into line and get down to work. With the proposed trip to California to play the universities of California at Berkeley as one of the inducements, the Victoria club should have no difficulty in securing a big attendance at the practice. A league will likely be formed in the city if the necessary teams can be organized, the pick of the lot to represent the city against outside clubs.

At the annual meeting of the Victoria club it was decided to commence practice next Sunday morning at the Oak Bay oval. A few of the players have signified their intention of donating uniforms today.

The annual report presented by Secretary-Treasurer W. H. P. Sweeney, was as follows:

To the members of the Victoria Rugby Club, Gentlemen: In presenting the report of last year, you will see it is not as favorable as it might be. However, when everything is considered, you can say with me that it is a report no club need be ashamed of. We were at a disadvantage in starting late last year. This is one reason why I have called the meeting so early this time. Another is the prospect of a trip to California in the early part of October, Berkeley (that is the University of California) is anxious that we should give them a game preparatory to their game with Stanford. This Victoria ought to be able to do, especially as we have a number of new men in our midst who have played the good old game of Rugby football before.

Nanaimo commences practice on Aug. 31, and would like to play us two weeks from that date. This would give us good practice for our California trip.

Last season we played six games, won 2, lost 3, tied 1. Points scored 40, points conceded 46. So you see we scored as many points as our competitors, but not at the right time.

WILLIAM H. P. SWEENEY.

The new officers of the club are as follows: President, G. Jay; Vice-presidents, Hon. R. McBride, Hon. R. T. Tatlow, H. D. Helmecken, Lieut. Col. Wolfenden, G. Gillespie, A. T. Goward, L. Crease, C. F. Todd, Rev. W. W. Bolton and E. E. Billingshurst; secretary-treasurer, W. H. P. Sweeney; captain, J. Meredith; vice-captain, L. Sweeney; committee, F. Anderson, S. Shanks, W. Menzies and Spaulding; delegates, W. H. Sweeney and J. Meredith. The lieutenant-governor will be asked to accept the honorary presidency of the club.

## AUSTRALIAN TEAMS TO PLAY GAMES ON COAST

Sydney University and New  
South Wales Rugbyists  
Coming Next Fall

Vancouver, Aug. 31.—"Jim" Lanagan, the well known coach of Stanford University and President of the captain of the football team, arrived in Vancouver on the steamer Aorangi last evening.

Mr. Lanagan and Mr. Presley have been in Australia and New Zealand to pick up pointers in rugby football, and they saw all the big championship matches between the famous All Blacks and the New South Wales, and the All Blacks and Queensland. The All Blacks defeated All Australia and Queensland, and drew with New South Wales, each team scoring five points.

Mr. Lanagan was of the opinion that his trip would result in the rugby standard in California being very much improved, as he would be able to introduce the points noticed in the big games "down under."

The winner of the annual match, Stanford vs the University of California, will come up and play three matches with the Vancouver rugby club, and Mr. Lanagan is determined that his team will be the one to make the trip.

Mr. Presley was enthusiastic regarding the prospects for the coming season. He said that the Stanford team will be much stronger this year than it was last season, and with the experience gained in watching the crack teams of the southern hemisphere and closely studying their methods he hoped to give Vancouver a warm argument about Christmas or New Year's.

Mr. Presley said that Eddie Marshall and Russ Johnston would catch places on the All Black team without any difficulty.

In September of 1908 the Sydney University rugby team will visit Canada and will play only on the Coast, and this will mean some splendid games for Vancouver.

The New South Wales team, which will visit England in the fall of next year, will go via this city and it is hoped that matches will be arranged between them and Vancouver.

### BIG RACE CALLED OFF.

Laing, Gloss and Pope Will Not Meet At Astoria.

Despite statements published to the contrary there will be no race at Astoria, Ore., between the three crack scullers, Laing, of Vancouver, champion of the Pacific coast; Gloss, of

Portland, and Pope, of San Francisco. The committee called off the race some time ago, the understanding being that they did not wish to go to the expense of bringing the men together. It is possible, however, that a race between Laing and Gloss will be pulled off at Portland in October, on the occasion of the dedication of the new clubhouse of the Portland club. The directors of the Oregon club are strongly desirous of bringing the men together, and it will be arranged, if possible. Laing is still in training, and in fine fettle. He won the championship from Gloss at Seattle last July. The Vancouver man also won the junior championship at the same regatta.

**Thompson Backs Out of Bout**  
Vancouver, Aug. 31.—Maurice Thompson, of Butte, has backed out of his bout with Jack O'Keefe here on Monday night, and Frank Mayfield, of San Francisco, has been substituted.

**WILL PLAY HERE AGAIN**  
Tacoma Basketball Team to Arrange Game With Victoria Y.M.C.A.

Tacoma, Aug. 31.—What promises to be the busiest and most successful gymnasium season in the history of the Tacoma Y.M.C.A. will open Monday, Sept. 16. Harry Booth, physical director of the association, returned this week from a six-weeks' vacation and has almost completed his programme for this winter's work in the gymnasium. In basketball Mr. Booth expects to have a team as strong as the one last winter which carried off all the honors on Puget Sound. Three of the old players will be back, at least and several new men who were stars on college teams in the east have since come to Tacoma and will try out for positions.

Games will be scheduled again this winter with the Seattle Y.M.C.A. teams and the five at Bellingham, Everett and Victoria. It is also possible that Portland will be taken on for a game.

"I notice that you writers use a great deal of tobacco. Does it stimulate your brains?" "I don't know. But it makes you forget that you're hungry."—Cleveland Leader.

## RICH FUTURITY WON BY ODDS ON FAVORITE COLIN

Keene Stable Entry Carries off Richest Stake of American Turf and Makes New Record.

New York, Aug. 31.—Adding the richest turf purse of the year to his already long record of victories, James R. Keene's unbeaten 2 year old colt, Colin, a son of the great Commando, won the Futurity Stakes at Sheepshead bay today and amply repaid the confidence of the betting public which made him a 1 to 3 favorite over the other seven horses in the race. It was the smallest field that ever went to the post in a Futurity in twenty years of the race, but this fact detracted little from the performance of the winner.

Colin led his field by 2 lengths at the finish and established a new record for the race 1:11-5. By his victory Colin added \$27,500 to the enormous sums won this year by the horses of the Keene stable. Owing to the limited field, the Futurity Purse of 1907 was the smallest ever contested for amounting in the gross to only a fraction more than \$35,000 against a high value of \$77,000 in 1890. Barnone, a nasturtium colt, belonging to Harry Payne Whitney, was second in a driving finish with Chapultepec from the stable of Fred Barker, third. Barnone was second choice in the betting and ran a splendid race. The attendance was 35,000.

**Y. M. C. A. Camp Breaks Up**  
The Y. M. C. A. boys' camp at the Gorge broke up yesterday afternoon and the campers were busy most of the evening moving the effects to town. The camp has been in operation for about two months.

**Oak Bay Team for Tacoma**  
The following team will represent the Oak Bay cricket club in their match on Monday (Labor day) against the Washington eleven on the Country Club grounds in Tacoma: L. B. Trimen, G. Smith, W. Robertson, R. Richardson, D. B. Hastie, Geo. Barraclough, J. W. Macdonald, C. W. Scott, F. W. Ashby, Jas. Anderson, T. Hewitt, D. N. McIntyre. The team will leave this evening on the Princess Victoria.

**FAIRWEYS BADLY BEATEN.**  
Send Weak Team to New Westminster and Get Bumped.

Vancouver, Aug. 31.—The Fairview intermediate championship of the city league, were rather easily disposed of in New Westminster yesterday afternoon, the Red Shirt intermediates getting away with them to the tune of 8 goals to 1. The locals went right up in the air and forgot to come down. They did not play as they have played in winning the city championship or in defeating the Victoria team, who defeated New Westminster. The boys hardly expected to win from New Westminster, knowing that the Royal City team always deals out a few surprises, but they did expect to make a much better showing than they did. They do not attempt to offer any excuses for their defeat, but take it as they have taken so many victories, cheerfully.

Spectators were disappointed with the game. Even the New Westminster people failed to see any fun in it as it was too one sided. The game will be played on the Brockton Point or Recreation Park grounds, and this should be a much better game. The Fairviews will put up a great struggle for the provincial championship, and intend to take the New Westminster team into camp before they hang up their sticks for the season.

**Another Win for Royals**  
Vancouver, Aug. 31.—A lacrosse match this afternoon between the West End team of New Westminster and the Vancouver Athletic club resulted in a victory for the New Westminster men by six goals to four.

## FOULKES BEATEN FOR INTERMEDIATE TITLE

Former Victoria Tennis Player  
Loses to Irving Wright, of  
Boston, at Niagara

Niagara on the Lake, Ont., Aug. 31.—In the international tennis tournament today Irving Wright, of Boston successfully defended his title as international champion, defeating Foulkes, of Ottawa, formerly of Victoria, B. C., Canadian champion, while Chase and Kirkover defeated Burns and Glascoe, the Canadian champions in the semi-finals. Scores:

International championship—Wright, of Boston beat Foulkes, of Ottawa, 6-1, 6-4, 6-3.  
Mens' doubles—semi-finals, Chase and Kirkover defeated Burns and Glascoe, 6-3, 6-3.

Handicap, semi-finals—McEachern, Toronto, defeated Smith, of Buffalo, 2-6, 6-3, 7-5.  
Mixed doubles—Misses Roth and Niles beat Mrs. Bryant and Carroll, 6-0, 6-1.

**Police Athletes For Tacoma**  
In charge of Detective Perdue, the police tug of war team will leave this afternoon for Tacoma, where they will pull tomorrow in the big tug-of-war tournament there on Labor Day. The team is the same that was victorious at Vancouver recently and is as follows: Detective Perdue, captain, Constables Blackstock, anchor, Fred Harper, Carlow, Heather, Wood and McDonald.

**FEAR VICTORIA BLUECOATS.**  
Tacoma Police Tug-of-War Team Think Well of Langley's Lads.

Tacoma, Aug. 31.—Members of the Police Relief association held a well attended meeting last night to arrange for the entertainment of the visiting tug-of-war teams which will pull against the Tacoma police department team at the carnival of sports at the baseball park Monday. The sum of \$100 was voted from the treasury to defray the expenses of a banquet to be held at the Tacoma hotel Monday night, following the contest.

The local police tug-of-war team has been in training for two weeks, and seven members of the department, under the coaching and captaincy of Sergeant Dan Costello each night for the past week, have been measuring their strength against teams picked from members of the department.

Patrolmen who act as anchor and among the experienced tug-of-war pullers on the team are Patrolmen Anderson and Angus. The team will average 200 pounds each. Victoria has probably the best team and is the one most feared by the local bluecoats.

Madge—Is that writer really famous? Marjorie—He must be, my dear. I wrote to him for his autograph, and he never sent it.—Puck.

## COMBINED ELEVEN IS BEATEN BY VICTORIA

Interesting Cricket Match Played  
on Jubilee Hospital Grounds  
on Saturday Afternoon

The Victoria Cricket club defeated the combined eleven of the Oak Bay and the Garrison clubs yesterday afternoon at the Jubilee hospital grounds, by 5 wickets and 24 runs. Major Williams, of the combined eleven, won the toss and elected to bat, Robertson and Frances going first to the bowling of Gooch and Barnacle. Both played steady cricket and the runs came freely, Frances hitting out well for 33 runs. The first wicket fell for 59 runs, when Davis joined Robertson, but Robertson was bowled by Gooch for a well played score of 22. Major Williams played a good game and his score of 30 was well made. Lawrence compiled 13 in fine style. Five wickets were down for 99 runs and the whole side were retired for 143 runs.

The V. C. C. started their innings very disastrously, Williams getting L. York caught by Warden in a very difficult catch. Baker made things lively for his 20 runs before being caught and bowled by Menzies. Shelton hit out in good style for his 30 runs. Goward and Barnacle made 18 and 31 respectively in nice style. Martin made 64 not out, the best innings this season against the Oak Bay or the Garrison team. He did not give a chance at any stage of the game. Special mention should be made of the fielding of the combined teams and the catch that despatched Barnacle in the last ball of the match by Trimen.

The score is as follows:

**Combined Teams**  
Francis, b. Barnacle..... 33  
Sergeant Robertson, b. Gooch..... 24  
Davis, b. Barnacle..... 24  
Maj. Williams, b. Barnacle..... 30  
Lawrence, c. Le Maitre, b. Gooch..... 13  
Trimmen, b. Gooch..... 9  
Menzies, b. Gooch..... 4  
Warden (not out)..... 9  
Richardson, c. Goward, b. Gooch..... 9  
Shelton, b. Barnacle..... 20  
Ashby, b. Barnacle..... 10  
Extras..... 16  
Total..... 143

**Victoria**  
York, c. Warden, b. Williams..... 14  
Martin, (not out)..... 64  
Baker, c. b. Menzies..... 20  
Shelton, c. Richardson, b. Lawrence..... 30  
Goward, c. Richardson, b. Williams..... 18  
Barnacle, c. Trimen, b. Williams..... 31  
Extras..... 4  
Total..... 147

Capt. H. J. R. Cullin, Capt. R. W. Martin, P. A. Briggs, W. Le Maitre, W. P. Gooch, did not bat.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is the difference between "well" and "good"? Pa—I have noticed, my son, that about the only time when you are good is when you are not well."

### NOT A REPRESENTATIVE TEAM.

Marvellous Cricket Clubs to Send Weak Eleven to Australia.

It is now impossible, says the London Telegraph, that the M. C. C. will be able to send anything like a representative team to Australia. Tyldesley and George Hirst have definitely decided not to go, and it seems to be taken for granted that Hayward has also declined. As against these losses the only set off, so far as known at present, is that Rhodes has accepted his invitation. Great cricketer as he is in this country, the absence of Hirst is not such a serious matter as might at first sight appear. Strangely enough, Hirst did not in either of his visits to Australia approach his best form at home. He got on far better for the M. C. C.'s eleven in the winter of 1903-4 than for Stoddard's second team six years earlier, but though he batted consistently and won in the first test match with an innings out of 60 not out, his bowling was expensive, and not nearly so effective as it is in England. The decision of Hayward and Tyldesley not to join the side is a different matter altogether. They could not well have been spared even if Jackson, Fry, R. H. Spooner and R. E. Foster had been going, and in the present circumstances the loss of their batting may ruin the tour. If the M. C. C. could have foreseen the difficulties that stood in their way they certainly would not have promised to send out a team this winter. The breakdown of the arrangements, for so it must be described, is most disappointing, but not difficult to account for. Hayward, Hirst and Tyldesley have done so much in the cricket field that they have nothing more to gain in repetition, and it may be that they do not consider the terms offered them sufficiently tempting. Upon this point we only speak from general rumor, having no positive information. What the M. C. C. will now do to complete the side remains to be seen, but in any case we fear the disappointment in Australia will be very keen. Cricket is so uncertain that a side not particularly strong on paper might exceed all expectations in actual play, but the fact that it is a pure experiment. It will be a desperate business, indeed, to play Australia with all our best batsmen, except K. L. Hutchings, staying at home. The latest news is that Lilley has, for business reasons, decided not to undertake the trip. He will be missed, as apart from his wicket-keeping and batting, his knowledge of the game is so great that the English captains under whom he has played have often acted on his advice; but there are other first-rate wicket-keepers available to share the work with Humphries.

**RACE OFFICIAL ASSAULTED  
BY DISCRUNTLED BETTOR**  
Starter at Vancouver Races on Saturday Attacked by Man Who Lost His Coin.

Vancouver, Aug. 31.—Nothing startling happened at the races at Hastings track this afternoon, but a good race was presented, which excited the interest of the spectators. The only hitch in the meet was the dissatisfaction at the start of the fourth race, when one man who evidently had lost money on the previous race, attempted to use violence on the starter, but was quickly ejected by an official. Results:

First race, 2:30 trot or pace, mile heats—1st, Minnie Jerome; 2nd, Nellie B; 3rd, Starlight. Time, 2:24 1-2.

Second race, 3 mile trot or pace—1st, Amys; 2nd, Farmer Boy; 3rd, Sampson. Time, 2:41.

Third race, ladies' purse—1st, Fort Wayne; 2nd, You; 3rd, Huachnea. Time, 1:05.

Fourth race, pony race—1st, Betsy; 2nd, Sally Ann; 3rd, Daisy Bell.

**BASEBALL SCORES**  
American League.

At Detroit—Detroit 5, St. Louis 0. Batteries—Siever and Schmidt; Howell and Spencer. Umpires—Evans and Hurst.

At Washington—Washington 1, Boston 0. Batteries—Gering and Kah; Pruitt, Koel and Criger; Shaw, Umpire—Sheridan.

Cleveland—Cleveland 2, Chicago 2. Rhodes and Bemis; Smith, Walsh and Sullivan. Called out eighth by agreement. Umpire—Connolly.

At New York—Philadelphia 3, New York 0. Batteries—Bender, Chesbro and Thomas. Umpire—O'Laughlin.

**National League.**  
At Philadelphia—Brooklyn 1, Philadelphia 3. Batteries—McIntyre and Bergen; Corridon and Jack Litsch. Umpire—O'Day.

Philadelphia 2, Boston—Ritter, Brown and Doolin. Umpire—O'Day. (Six innings.)

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 1, Chicago 2. Batteries—Ewing and McLean; Overall and Moran. Umpire—Klem.

At Boston—Boston 2, New York 3. Batteries—Dorner and Brown; Needham, Mathewson and Bresnahan, 12 innings. Second—New York 9, Boston 6. Batteries—McGinnity, Lynch and Bresnahan; Flaherty and Brown, 7 innings. Umpire—Carpenter.

At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 4. Batteries—Dugglesby and Gibson; Karger and Noonan, 13 innings. Umpire—Rigler.

**Eastern League.**  
At Baltimore—Baltimore 5, Providence 4. Second—Baltimore 1, Providence 4.

At Montreal—Montreal 4, Toronto 5. At Rochester—Rochester 4, Buffalo 12. Second game—Rochester 2, Buffalo 12. At Jersey City—Jersey City 5, Newark 4.

**American Association.**  
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis 2, Toledo 4. Second—Indianapolis 7, Toledo 5.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee 7, St. Paul 3.

At Louisville—Louisville 3, Columbus 5. Second game—Louisville 0, Columbus 5.

**Northwestern League.**  
At Seattle—Seattle won its second consecutive game from Aberdeen by bunting hits in the first eight innings. All other times Starfield was invincible. Russ pitched great for Seattle, especially when the bases were full. Score: R. H. E. Seattle..... 5 8 4 Aberdeen..... 3 9 2 Batteries—Russ and Stanley; Starfield and Boettiger.



## Don't Forget That This Is Our Fall Opening of Boots and Shoes

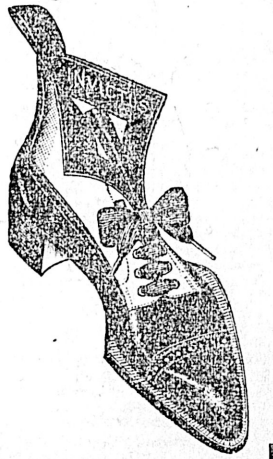
Our store is crammed full of all the newest designs of good Footwear. Come to us, we can shoe you right and left.

30 Pairs Men's Box Calf Goodyear Bals.....	\$3.00
60 Pairs Men's Chrome Calf Plain Toe Bals.....	3.50
60 Pairs Men's High Lace Boots, 10-inch Leg.....	5.00
30 Pairs Ladies' Pat. Colt Blucher.....	4.00
30 Pairs Ladies' Dong. Kid Blucher.....	3.00
160 Pairs Boys' Box Calf Boots.....	\$2.00 to 2.50
160 Pairs Misses' Box Calf Bals.....	\$1.75 to 2.00

REMEMBER that our stock is the largest and best assorted stock to choose from. \$15,000 worth of new stock just received.

AGENT GEO. A. SLATER  
FINE FOOTWEAR

**JAMES MAYNARD**  
85 Douglas Street  
Odd Fellows Block Telephone 1232



## A FAMOUS CHEF

in one of our finest western hotels, noted for its cuisine says, "I am a liberal user of Moffet's 'Best' flour. I attribute no little of my success in bread making to the uniform excellence of this product."

Every attribute to fine bread making may be yours if you but learn the magic benefits of

## Moffet's Best Flour

as your help. After learning its secrets by actual test, you will never use anything else. Moffet's "BEST" Flour is a local product milled from the best Western hard wheat. It possesses a rich creamy color, is highly nutritious and always up to the highest standard of excellence.

Sold by good grocers everywhere.

**THE COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.**  
ENDERBY, BRITISH COLUMBIA



## Pure Air— Pure Beer

Doctors tell us the air we breathe is rarely pure. Pabst takes no chances on possible impurities in the air when making Pabst Perfect Eight-Day Malt.

The Pabst Malt house is the most complete as well as the cleanest malt house in the world. It has triple windows and double air-tight doors—even the air is washed and filtered.

## Pabst Blue Ribbon

The Beer of Quality

is made from Pabst Eight-Day Malt, which retains every particle of the life-giving, health-building properties of the barley, and the Pabst Brewing Process transmits them to the beer, with the added tone and flavor of the choicest hops.

The Pabst methods are absolutely clean.

Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer is absolutely pure.

When ordering beer, ask for Pabst Blue Ribbon. Made by Pabst at Milwaukee And Bottled only at the Brewery.

Fell & Co.,  
Victoria, B. C.

**WINTON AGENTS**  
**WOOD BROS. GARAGE**  
69 Fort Street.  
AUTOS FOR HIRE AT ALL HOURS  
Phone 241.

## THE DANGERS OF COWS' MILK

The whole country is awakened to the grave danger lurking in the Milk Supply of our large cities. Wherever milk is used that has not been properly safeguarded from the cow to the consumer, the infant mortality will always be high. After five years' investigation, the British Royal Commission on Tuberculosis confirms the theory of Von Behring, that the tuberculosis of cows is a constant menace to the human race, and that consumption developed in later life has often been contracted in infancy, from tuberculosis milk.

## NESTLE'S FOOD

does not require the addition of milk in preparing it for use as it is a complete diet in itself. The basis of Nestle's Food is cow's milk, so treated and modified that it will be easily digested and will resemble mother's milk in its composition, as closely as possible. The milk supplied to the Nestle's Factories is collected under the most rigid precautions, from cows that are under the constant supervision of the Company's Veterinarian. Furthermore, the process of manufacture completely sterilizes the milk. This is fully set forth in our pamphlet, "Recent Work in Infant Feeding." A copy of this, with samples of "Nestle's Food," we will be glad to send free by mail.

**The Leeming Miles Co., Ltd.**  
4 ST. LAWRENCE BOULEVARD, MONTREAL



General Agent  
57 Government Street, Victoria



# Wanted at Once

## FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS WAIST AND SKIRT HANDS

Good Wages Paid to Apprentices, and offered

Apply

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

### CHICAGO MARKETS

#### SHOW SOME STRENGTH

Wheat and Oats Advance—Corn and Provision Markets Quiet and Inactive

Chicago, Aug. 31.—The wheat market was strong today, because of a good demand for export and a reported bullish sentiment in Europe. Corn was unchanged. Oats up 1/4 to 2. Provisions were 5 cents lower to 5 cents higher. Prices in the wheat market were strong and higher at the opening because of the continued excellent demand for cash wheat, higher cables and a generally good demand from commission houses. The liquidation of the September option was not a factor in today's market.

The export demand from Germany and Great Britain was strong, red winter wheat being the subject of earnest inquiry. A marked improvement in the milling trade was also a strengthening factor. It was claimed at Kansas City and the seaboard that all offers made last night for the call of wheat were accepted. December wheat opened 1/4 higher at 96 1/2 to 96 3/4, sold between 96 1/2 and 97 3/4, and closed at 97 1/4.

Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 262,000. Primary receipts were 624,000 bushels, against 464,000 bushels on the same day last year. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 233 cars, against 279 cars last week and 145 cars a year ago. The corn market was less active than for several days past. The market on the average ruled higher than yesterday, but the ordinary week-end liquidation caused some reaction from the top price. The weather over the entire corn belt is good for development, but this is offset by light speculative local receipts and large sales of cash corn. Country offerings were larger today. December corn opened at 59 1/2, sold between 58 1/2 and 59 1/2, and closed unchanged at 58 1/2 to 59 1/2. Receipts, 145 cars, with 62 of contract grade.

The oats market was strong all day, and a new high price was registered for the crop. The volume of trading, however, was not large compared with several previous days. Put traders and shorts sold moderately and every ledge brought in realizing sales, which weakened the market somewhat. December oats opened 1/4 to 1/2 higher at 48 1/2 to 49, sold between 48 1/2 and 49, and closed at 48 1/2 to 49. Local receipts were 286 cars.

Trade in provisions today was dull. Packers sold the January products, and commission houses were fair buyers. At the close of the market today pork was 5c higher at \$15.65. Lard was 2 1/2 to 5c lower at \$9.02 1/2 to \$9.05. Ribs were unchanged at 8 1/2c.

Estimated receipts for Tuesday: Wheat, 379 cars; corn, 378; oats, 722; hogs, 32,000. There will be no market Monday, Labor Day.

#### CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, August 31, 1907	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat No. 2	96 1/2	97 1/4	96 3/4	97 1/4
Dec.	96 1/2	97 1/4	96 3/4	97 1/4
May	96 1/2	97 1/4	96 3/4	97 1/4
Corn No. 2	58 1/2	59 1/4	58 1/4	59 1/4
Dec.	58 1/2	59 1/4	58 1/4	59 1/4
May	58 1/2	59 1/4	58 1/4	59 1/4
Oats No. 2	48 1/2	49 1/4	48 1/4	49 1/4
Dec.	48 1/2	49 1/4	48 1/4	49 1/4
May	48 1/2	49 1/4	48 1/4	49 1/4
Pork	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/4	15 3/4
Sept.	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/4	15 3/4

#### STOCKS IN LONDON.

Market Generally Firm on Better News From America.

London, Aug. 31.—The stock exchange statement for the week is full of promise for a moderate boom and revival, but finished dull, with prices considerably below the best for the week. The feature of the six days' trading was Secretary Cortelyou's announcement regarding deposits in New York banks, which considerably eased the monetary situation everywhere and spurred the fears of a further rise in the London bank rate, and this in turn caused a general buying movement. Consols and first class British securities advanced steadily until the week end, when the buying, which appeared to be largely professional, slackened, with general profit taking, and a movement ensued which caused a sharp reaction from the best prices touched for the week, although the final rates were much higher than on Friday of last week. Foreign bonds shared in the upward movement, the clearer monetary situation reviving confidence in Paris and Berlin, and the support from these cities came more freely. Americans were supported on the better monetary outlook, but business throughout the week was on a very small scale, owing to the fears of cuts in railroad dividends and the absence of a decided lead from Wall Street. Later the announcement of the Erie dividend and reports that important financial interests intended to support the market caused a better feeling, but failed to stimulate activity. The market closed quiet and firm, with net gains from \$1 to \$2. Money has been easily obtainable throughout the week at about 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. Secretary Cortelyou's announcement had a reassuring effect on the money market, and weakened discounts considerably. This permitted the planing of American trade bills here at higher rates. Weaker discounts caused adverse movements from the foreign exchanges on London, making possible continental competition for the \$3,500,000 in gold available on Monday.

Money was in better demand in the market today, but the supplies were abundant. Discounts were steady. On the stock exchange business was not brisk, but the tone was firm with fractional improvement in first class securities on investment purchases. Americans benefited by the steps taken to assure the success of the issue of September 10 of the \$10,000,000 of 4 1/2 per cent New York city bonds, and the expectation of a favorable New York bank statement. They opened steady at a fraction over parity, and

in spite of the holiday in New York prices advanced and closed firm. Foreign exchanges and cables were steady. Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102 1/2.

#### VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE

Temporary Trading Stock	Price
Western Corporation	130 1/2
Albion Coal & Coke	38 1/2
B. C. Copper Co.	6.00
Burton Saw Works	120 1/2
Caribou Camp McKinney	120 1/2
Can. Con. S. & R.	105 1/2
Dominion Copper Co.	4.00
Granby	112 1/2
Imperial	33 1/2
Rancher Caribou	27 1/2
Sullivan	102 1/2
Western Oil Co.	147 1/2

Cont. D'Alone Stocks	Price
Alameda	9 1/2
Charles Dickens	17 1/2
Gerle	10 1/2
Monitor	22 1/2
Nabob	15 1/2
O. K. Con.	37 1/2
Stewart	27 1/2
Stewart	176 1/2

#### FINANCIAL JOTTINGS

C. N. R. Earnings Show Increase—Vast Shrinkage in Hill Stocks

For the week ending Aug. 31, 1907, the gross earnings of the Canadian Northern railway were \$155,700, as compared with \$123,200 for the same week last year, an increase of \$22,500. From July 1 to date gross earnings total \$1,485,700, as compared with \$1,005,400 for the same period last year, an increase of \$478,300.

New York is not in the stock market sense, well situated geographically. It has no western market on which to unload when trouble arises. Berlin opens first in the morning, and can pass along liquidation to Paris. Paris promptly turns to London, and London in turn can throw over its holdings in New York.

Therefore, New York has to bear the brunt of the demoralization, since it cannot transmit its troubles to a more western centre, and London can afford little relief.

This disadvantage is not merely academic; it is, in stormy times, very concrete.

Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount Stephen have recently viewed a shrinkage of many millions in their fortunes as a result of the tremendous drop in the Hill stocks.

Lord Strathcona is the third of fourth largest holder of Great Northern, while Lord Mount Stephen is about eighth. In spite of the great decline, however, their annual revenue in dividends continues the same as the two Canadians never sell, and probably never will, their holdings in Mr. Hill's roads.

When Northern Pacific went to 1,000 they kept their stock, and also kept it when the other day it dropped close to 100.

With them it is a simple case of shrinkage on paper, but it probably makes them feel poorer, and as a matter of fact, they are poorer.

There are many holders of that stock who are not wedded to it as are Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount Stephen, and they groan and mentally kick themselves every time they think of the chance they missed to sell out.

A Montrealer does not hesitate to speak of himself in uncompromising terms, and the other day confessed as follows: "I'm a fool!"

It was pointed out recently that the three Hill stocks have shown a shrinkage in value of nearly \$500,000,000! In other words half a billion.

It's no wonder the report was circulated the other day that James J. Hill and some of his friends were financially embarrassed.

Most of the selling of Dominion Steel is attributed to a Toronto house, which, so the story goes, has sold a lot of stocks lately.

Whenever a distinguished foreigner goes to see the sights of Wall Street, he tells him the story of Li Hung Chang and the ticker.

The distinguished Oriental came down in state, with much flapping of silken robes.

After he had seen the bulls and bears chasing one another on the floor of the stock exchange, and had taken in all the living exhibits of the big financial game, he was escorted to a broker's office and shown a ticker in action. He stood for a long time watching the white tape issue from the glass case, and he was much impressed by the black marks showed the record of sales. Finally some one asked: "How would you like to play the stock market?"

The old Chinaman looked gravely at the curling paper a minute and then said slowly: "No, thank you. I prefer to go into a game where you can see the dealer."

#### MONEY IN NEW YORK

New York, Aug. 31.—The financier will say: "Last week's official statement of the New York Associated Banks was a somewhat remarkable exhibit, for several reasons. The decrease in loans was surprising, considering the fact that there had been a fairly buoyant stock market, credit advancing prices during the week. The small loss shown may, however, have been due to the augmentation of the volume of foreign loans, through finance bills, which failed to meet home requirements. The cash loss quite closely corresponds with that which was estimated upon the basis of the traceable movements of money during the week. Such an agreement between the estimated and actual results has been unusual of late. There was an increase of only \$121,010 in the amount of public deposits compared with last week. This seems to show that the distribution of the funds by the treasury has not yet been large enough to make any appreciable impression upon this item.

## CANADA'S VAST DEBT TO ENGLISH CAPITAL

Over a Billion Dollars of British Money Invested in Dominion

Light upon the subject of the amount of British capital placed in Canada is afforded by an article in the current Quarterly Review upon "British Investments Abroad." By collating stock exchange publications, trade statistics, income tax reports, treaties on special industries, works on economics and private inquiries, the writer comes to the startling conclusion that in 1906 Great Britain had invested abroad a total sum of \$3,150,000,000; or in Canadian money, of well over fifteen billion dollars. What may be styled the formal investments are thus set forth:

Formal Investments	Normal Amount	Market Value
America	\$1,167,500,000	\$1,170,500,000
Asia	163,750,000	165,000,000
Australasia	246,100,000	247,000,000
Europe	201,500,000	205,200,000

\$2,620,000,000 or \$2,700,000,000 Or a nominal amount of \$12,700,000,000 and a market value of well over thirteen billions.

Investments in Canada	Normal Amount	Market Value
Government stocks	45,000,000	46,100,000
Railways	161,000,000	158,000,000
Can. etc.	161,000,000	29,300,000

Stocks, banking, financial, and, etc.	Normal Amount	Market Value
Banking	161,000,000	29,300,000
Financial	2,500,000	3,000,000
Miscellaneous	21,000,000	26,000,000

That is to say, the nominal amount of the Canadian debt to Britain is \$1,224,250,000, and its actual market value is \$1,275,800,000.

At present the British investments in Australasia and in the five colonies of South Africa amount in all to a nominal sum of \$1,275,800,000, and the market value of \$1,317,000,000.

The impression that Canada secured a smaller share of the English investments than fell to the lot of the other two great divisions of Britain beyond the seas is shown to be correct. In tabular form the investments in the three compare as follows:

Turning to the figures for 1897, it is found that the nine years have seen a remarkable change. The British investments in Canada then were:

	Nominal amount	Market value
Govt. stocks . . .	£ 25,000,000	£ 24,500,000

It may be noted that the amount invested in the United States is less than double that placed in Canada, despite the disparity between the population and financial attractions of the two countries. The nominal value of the capital lodged in the United States is \$1,495,000,000, an advance of 0.8 per cent. Turning to the figures for 1897, it is found that the investment in Canada was \$1,000,000,000, a remarkable change. The British investments in Canada then were:

This shows an increase in the face value of Canada's borrowings of £111,000,000 and in the actual value of £145,000,000; and also shows that in 1897 the actual value of Canada's debt to the British capitalist fell short of its face value by 17 per cent. At that time South

This shows an increase in the face value of Canada's borrowings of \$111,000,000, and in the actual value of \$145,000,000; and also shows that in 1897 the actual value of Canada's debt to the British capitalist fell short of its face value by 17 per cent.

Africa had absorbed British capital to the extent of \$217,000,000 in nominal amount, and this had an enormous effect on the value of the other two divisions of 108 per cent. Australasia borrowings at the same date aggregated \$235,000,000 in nominal, and \$233,000,000 in market value.

Canada's debt during the last ten years the British investor has put into Canada \$525,000,000, into South Africa nearly \$800,000,000, and into Australasia \$285,000,000. The South African figure can be explained in part by a reference to the war, the British having been obliged to invest heavily to protect their earlier investments in South Africa, whose British borrowings ten years ago were only 43 per cent. of those of Australasia, during the decade five pounds of British money have gone to one of the Antipodes.

It is one thing to owe money and another thing to have received it. The quarters' credit advance that there is much value in these vast investments. "All the ordinary stock of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada he notes last week at a huge discount—the best basis of stock having been made at 75 per cent. discount. Taking this into consideration it will be found that amount which Britain has contributed to Canada's debt during the last decade is a billion: the face value of that debt being a billion and a quarter. The sum may surprise some who are wont to complain that the Mother Country does not invest enough of her capital with Canadians.

WILLIAM BLAKEMORE, M. I. M. E. Consulting Mining Engineer. 2815 Government Street, Victoria. Member Canadian Mining Institute. Member North of England Institute of Mining Engineers. Greenwell Gold Medalist 1904.

INSPECTIONS - REPORTS - VALUATIONS.

Stocks and Shares

1000 Alberta Coal & Coke market	140
14 B. C. Distillery Co.	\$150
100 B. C. Mining Record	25c
2000 Copper Mountain	14c
1000 International Coal market	200
2000 Mt. Sicker and Brenton	45c
5 to 10 Nicola Coal & Coke	\$100
14 North Canadian Fur	8c
24 Pacific Whaling Ltd.	\$100
332 Richard third	25c
2000 Richard third	25c
38,000 Treasury Mines (Canada)	21c
2800 Rosella Hydraulic	21c

A. W. MORE. Stock and Share Broker. 34 Broad St. cor. Trench Ave.

STOCKS BONDS F. W. STEVENSON Commission Broker 21 BROAD STREET GRAIN COTTON

One or two other points of interest arise in the course of this survey. A feature of the situation is the extraordinary aggregate skill with which Englishmen have balanced their investments, so that depression in one part of the world has been offset by buoyancy in another—the prosperity on this continent making up for war and drought in South Africa and Australasia. The trend of the decade shows none the less, a slow turning to the Empire. In 1897 the United Kingdom had £2,400,000,000 invested abroad, and of this just under half, £1,182,000,000, was placed in British colonies and dependencies. In 1906 the total had risen to £3,150,000,000, and just over half, or £1,628,000,000, was under the flag. The Imperial investments had increased by £144,000,000, or 37.5 per cent., and the non-imperial ones by £306,000,000, or 25 per cent. Another consideration is the amount of interest Canada has to pay for all this accommodation. The Quarterly Review puts the average interest realized on the face value of the Englishman's investments abroad at 4.5 per cent. Applying this to Canada's debt, it would appear that the yearly payments to Britain would be between fifty-four and fifty-five millions of dollars. This probably is an understatement: Indeed the writer expressly remarks that the money put into Canada, should it be Argentina, and Brazil is earning from 5 to 6 per cent. Applying this to Canada's case, the interest bill which this country must liquidate ranges from sixty to seventy millions.

#### Westerners After Money

Toronto, Aug. 31.—Many western bankers have been in the city the past few days endeavoring to make arrangements for money. They have found it difficult to secure any definite assurances that the customary supply would be available, for very few bankers cared to conclude arrangements until it became definitely known just what Secretary Cortelyou was to do, and equally important, the length of the continuance of the London demand for gold. The money situation, in other words, continues to perplex the best minds in the banking business.

Once upon a time, and not so many months ago, Hill's Great Northern sold at 329. The other day it was below 120.

#### LOCAL MARKETS

##### Retail Prices

Flour	Price
Royal Household (Hungarian)	\$1.75
an) a bag	1.75
Calgary, a bag	1.75
Hungarian, per bbl.	\$6.50
Snowflake, per bbl.	\$6.50
Moffet's Best, per sack	\$1.75
Moffet's Best, per bbl.	\$6.50
Three Star, per sack	\$1.60

Feedstuffs	Price
Cracked Corn, per ton	\$35.00
Barley, per ton	\$35.00
Manitoba Feed Wheat, per ton	\$37.00
Oats, Manitoba, per ton	\$33.00
Barley, Manitoba, per ton	\$32.00
Hay, Island, per ton	\$20.00
Cornmeal, per ton	\$35.00
Chop feed, best, per ton	\$35.00
Whole corn, best, per ton	\$32.00
Middlings, per ton	\$30.00

Vegetables	Price
Lettuce, local, per lb.	5c
Cauliflower, each	10c
Garlic, per lb.	25c
Onions, local, per lb.	10c
Cucumbers, per doz.	\$1.00
Tomatoes, hot house, per lb.	20c
Potatoes, local, per sack	\$2.00
Peas, local, per lb.	25c
Sweet Potatoes, per lb.	10c
String beans, per lb.	10c
Vegetable marrow, each	10c
Corn, per doz.	25c
Green peppers, each	25c
Chili peppers, per lb.	30c

Eggs	Price
Fresh Island, per doz.	45c
Cooking, per doz.	35c
Cheese	25c
Canadian, per lb.	25c
British Columbia, per lb.	25c
Neufchatel, each	10c
Cream, local, each	10c
Manitoba, per lb.	10c
Best Dairy, per lb.	35 to 40c
Almonds, Jordan, per lb.	45c
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	45c
Delta Creamery, per lb.	45c
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.	45c

Fruit	Price
Oranges, per doz.	\$30 to 35
Pigs, cooking, per lb.	\$8 to 10
Rhubarb, per lb.	5c
Apples, Malford, 2 lbs. for	25c
Bananas, per doz.	25c
Pigs, table, per lb.	25c
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.	25c
Raisins, table, per lb.	25c
Calcutta, each	10 to 20
Grapes, California, per basket	50 to 75
Watermelons, each	50 to 75
Pineapples, each	12 to 15
Island, per lb.	10c
Pears, local Bartlett, per lb.	10c
Blackberries, per lb.	15c

Nuts	Price
Walnuts, per lb.	75c
Almonds, Jordan, per lb.	75c
Almonds, California, per lb.	75c
Cocoanuts, each	10c
Pecans, per lb.	10c

Fish	Price
Sturgeon, per lb.	15 to 25
Finan Haddies, per lb.	10 to 15
Colchague, smoked, per lb.	10 to 15
Salmon, fresh, per lb.	8 to 10
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	8 to 10
Halibut, smoked, per lb.	8 to 10
Salmon, fresh, per lb.	8 to 10
Salmon, fresh, white, per lb.	8 to 10
Salmon, fresh, red, per lb.	8 to 10
Salmon, smoked, per lb.	8 to 10
Oysters, Olympia, per pint	40 to 50
Oysters, Tokyo, doz.	40 to 50
Shrimps, per lb.	20 to 40
Smelts, per lb.	8 to 10
Herring, kippered, per lb.	15

Meat and Poultry	Price
Lamb, per lb.	15 to 25
Mutton, per lb.	12 to 15
Lamb, per quarter, fore	1.00 to 1.50
Lamb, per quarter, hind	1.15 to 1.50
Veal, dressed, per lb.	18 to 25
Geese, dressed, per lb.	18 to 25
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb., live weight	20 to 25
Chickens, broilers, per lb.	30
Guinea Fowls, each	\$1.00
Pigeons, dressed, per pair	60 to 1.00
Rabbits, dressed, each	60 to 1.00
Flare, dressed, each	75c
Hams, per lb.	22 to 25
Beef, per lb.	8 to 10
Pork, dressed, per lb.	15 to 18

## Births, Marriages, Deaths

**MARRIED**  
WHITTING—WARD—On the 28th August, 1907, at the Church of Our Lord, by the Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone, Chilton Scott Whitting, son of the late Chilton Whitting, of Ashstead, Surrey, Eng., to Maude Gertrude Ward, youngest daughter of the late James Jack, of Montreal, Que.

MENAGHOUTON-MINCHON—At the Presbyterian church at Vancouver, Thursday, August 29, by the Rev. Dr. Fraser, John Men



# VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

## B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

40 Government Street

LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

### Eighteen Roomed Dwelling

Stone foundation and three full sized lots, only three minutes from post office, \$12,000—a bargain.

Large, modern, two-story dwelling, and two lots, in splendid location, James Bay; a real bargain at .....\$4,500  
 \$250 cash and \$100 quarterly will buy a modern seven roomed dwelling, only ten minutes from postoffice; price .....\$2,750  
 \$500 cash and \$500 per year will buy a nice dwelling, ten minutes from postoffice; price .....\$3,500  
 \$500 cash and \$500 per year for a two storey dwelling on car line, brick and stone foundation; price only .....\$3,500  
 Menzies street—Nine roomed dwelling, modern, large lot, 70x135, very well located; terms .....\$4,500  
 Dallas Road—Cottage, corner lot with extra building, large frontage on Dallas road; a bargain at .....\$4,000  
 \$3,000—Quebec street, seven roomed dwelling; cheap in order to close an estate.  
 \$1,000 will buy two cottages in Spring Ridge; always rented.  
 \$2,500—Five roomed cottage, brick foundation and three lots; terms; a bargain.  
 \$2,100—Six roomed dwelling on Hillside avenue, with two entrances; terms.  
 \$3,000—Two storey new modern brick dwelling and lot, 30x120, just off car line and handy to city, reasonable terms, or will sell two for .....

TEN ACRES, overlooking Shawnigan Lake, close Koenig's Station; would make ideal shooting box; only \$150.

\$900—Lot 60x165, nicely located with western slope; half cash, balance on time.

\$2,400 will buy four lots on a corner with rear and side entrance; terms.

1 1-5 acres on Moss street, near Fairfield road, all cleared and in grass .....\$3,000

1 1-5 acres, Fairfield estate, on a corner, nice shape for subdividing; only .....\$3,000

Fairfield Estate, lots in the new subdivision near Government House, \$450 and upwards. Call for map.

Pioneer Street—Lot 50x134, close to Blanchard street; only \$1,000

James Bay—\$1,000 will purchase a nice lot in the Medina Estate.

Fruit farms and small suburban acres in abundance. Call for list.

## FIGURING FOR YOUR PROFIT

\$1,800.00 will purchase 9 acres at Elk Lake, of which 4 acres are cleared, balance seeded in clover, cottage of two rooms, 75 fruit trees, 2,000 strawberry plants. Only 6 miles from the city.

\$6,300.00 will purchase 192 feet on St. Charles Street by a depth of 120 feet. A beautiful building site and in the best part of the city. (2496)

\$4,750.00 will purchase about 2 acres and dwelling of 6 rooms on the Craigflower Road and Gorge car line. This must be bought as a whole, but could be easily sub-divided. (952)

\$2,800.00 will purchase 100 feet by 120 feet on the Esquimalt Road, with good 2-story dwelling, with beautiful view. Possession February 1908. (975)

\$315.00 each will purchase a number of lots near Dallas Road, on St. Lawrence Street. There are only a very few left.

\$3,700.00 will purchase a full sized corner lot in James Bay and within ten minutes walk of the city post office, stable erected with accommodation for 9 horses. Terms are easy. (995)

### Money to Loan

in Large or Small Sums at Current Rates of Interest

## P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

REAL ESTATE, FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENTS

Phone 1076

30 BROAD STREET

P.O. Box 428

### Maddison Street

\$2,650

\$2,800

### Esquimalt Road

Block—250 feet frontage by 200 feet deep.

Can arrange easy terms.

Good six-roomed house, worth \$2,000, with two lots worth \$600 each. On terms.

### Elford Street

Two lots on corner of Pandora Avenue, last building site for sale on the street.

\$1,900

\$3,900

### Foul Bay Road

One acre, with cottage, fruit trees and garden. One-third cash, balance 6 and 12 months, 6 p.c.

**PEMBERTON & SON**

45 FORT ST.  
VICTORIA, B.C.

Established 1858

**A. W. BRIDGMAN**

Telephone 86

41 Government Street

## CHOICE BUILDING SITE FOR AN APARTMENT HOUSE

As a business proposition, an up-to-date apartment house pays handsome profits. In Victoria the absence of such a house is generally remarked and at the same time regretted by the numerous Eastern new-comers. I have the exclusive sale of

### FIVE CHOICE LOTS

Centrally situated, within five minutes' walk of Post Office, and a like distance from Beacon Hill Park, where values are steadily increasing. The position cannot be equalled, and commands a clear view of mountains and sea. This is indeed the ideal location for a select apartment house.

**Price \$7,000.00 Only**

For Full Particulars apply A. W. Bridgman, 41 Government St.

## Business Property

### A GOOD SPECULATIVE BUY

Modern Two-Storey Brick Block

Consisting of Five Stores, with cement floored basements and living apartments on top floor. At present paying 7 per cent. net on purchase price, but revenue can be increased. \$12,000 will handle. Balance at 7 per cent. Call at our office for particulars.

### GRANT & LINEHAM

Telephone 664

No. 2, VIEW STREET

P.O. Box 307

Fire Insurance Written

TELEPHONE A1092

## BOND & CLARK

TELEPHONE A1092

14 Trounce Avenue

### LOTS

WILMOT STREET—On Oak Bay Avenue, 2 lots 50x135 each, each .....\$500

JUNCTION ROAD—On Oak Bay Avenue, 4 lots, 50x135 each, each .....\$500

BELCHER STREET—1 Lot 75x180 .....\$2,500

BELMONT STREET—3 lots 60x120 each .....\$2,100

BELMONT AND MILNE—3 lots 50x120 each .....\$2,600

CORMORANT STREET—1 lot 60x120 .....\$2,650

COBURG STREET—2 lots 60x120, each .....\$800

JOSEPH STREET—3 lots 49 1-2x120, each .....\$265

NIAGARA STREET—3 lots 60x120, each .....\$1,000

### HOUSES

ST. CHARLES STREET—Two storey house, parlor, dining room, sitting room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, stable and carriage house, nearly 2 acres land .....\$16,000

OAK BAY AVENUE—8 room house, pantries, large attic, basement, one acre land, 80 bearing fruit trees, poultry houses, stables, greenhouses .....\$12,600

BAY STREET—10 room house, all conveniences, lot 110 feet, frontage, 240 feet deep .....\$4,000

PANDORA AVENUE—1 1-2 story house, 6 rooms, stable for 2 horses, carriage house, lot 30x165, property faces 2 streets .....\$4,600

MONTEREY AVENUE—8 room house, lot 50x120, fine situation .....\$6,000

BURDETTE AVENUE—Two storey bungalow, 8 rooms, lot 55x120, cement foundations and basement all conveniences .....\$6,000

FREDERICK STREET—7 room house, all conveniences, lot 50x135. Good back garden, beautiful front garden and lawn, greenhouse with grape vines, cement sidewalks, electric lights and all conveniences .....\$4,725

ROCKLAND AVENUE—One story bungalow, with attic, 7 rooms, basement, all conveniences .....\$5,000

### FARMS

COMOX—200 acres, all cultivated, long frontage on Courtney river, good house barns and outbuildings, 3 miles from Comox wharf, hay crop nets \$5,000 per year .....\$22,000

HAPPY VALLEY ROAD—156 acres, 6 room house, live creek and good well, all kinds fruit trees, lot of fine timber, school 2 miles .....\$6,000

SALT SPRING ISLAND—187 acres, 100 under cultivation, 3 acres bearing fruit trees, 400 trees planted 2 years, large quantity of small fruit, large living stream, also good springs, 8 room houses, new barn 72x72, 2 chicken houses, implements of all kinds, farm all fenced. A very choice property .....\$16,000

## SNAPS IN LOTS IN THE OAK BAY DISTRICT

One Lot on south side Milton Street, 50x126 feet, \$450.

Six Lots on north side Milton Street, 50x125 feet, each \$450.

Two Lots on Chaucer Street, 50x126 feet, each \$475

This is choice property, just a step from either the Willows or Oak Bay car line. Worth easily \$600 per lot and will sell at that figure before January 1st. The low prices we are offering them at will hold good for ten days only.

## GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LIMITED, 63 YATES ST.

TELEPHONE 668

VICTORIA

WINNIPEG

REGINA

TELEPHONE 668



# VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

TELEPHONE 1424

POST OFFICE BOX 787

## C. W. BLACKSTOCK & CO.

76 Fort Street REAL ESTATE, FINANCIAL AND LOAN AGENTS Victoria, B.C.

### A Timber Proposition That We Can Recommend and Guarantee

We Advertisd for Ten Houses for Rent, but up to the present time none have been offered.

Good house, corner Menzies and Niagara; \$6,000. Close to car, Park and Dallas Road.  
Two good houses, nice lawns, and trees: 7 rooms, all modern; two blocks from beach, three blocks from Beacon Hill Park; half block from car line. Each house, \$3,000. Easy terms.  
Cottage, Rihet Street, \$2,500. \$1,000 cash.  
7-roomed house on King's Road, \$1,800. \$400 cash.  
6-roomed house, South Pandora, \$1,700. \$400 cash.  
Beautiful residence on Gorge Road, \$7,000.

30 feet on Fort Street, between Blanchard and Douglas. Now is the time to buy this kind of property.  
4 lots Carberry Gardens, nearly 2-3 of an acre, \$5,000.  
2 acres on corner of Cedar Hill, cross-road and Mount Tolmie; 120 trees; \$1,500. \$1,000 cash.  
\$12 acres South Pender Island, 6-roomed house; good outbuildings; fruit trees; gardens, \$2,000. Half cash.  
5-roomed cottage on Johnson Street, between Vancouver and Cook Streets, \$2,000. Easy terms.

VICTORIA, REGINA AND SASKATOON

## R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

ESTABLISHED 1890

### Belmont Park

New Subdivision of 250 Acres Situate on Esquimalt Lagoon

Five and Ten Acre Blocks of the finest park-like FRUIT LAND, watered by perpetual streams of the clearest water. Maps and prices at our office.

Easy Terms.

42 Fort Street

TELEPHONE 30

Victoria, B.C.

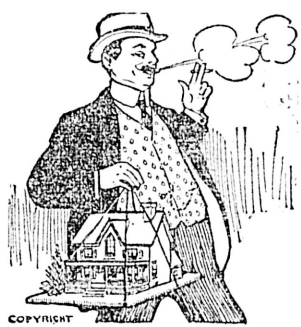
## The Hugo Ross Realty Co., Limited

PHONE 1400

62 YATES ST.

PHONE 1400

Winnipeg Vancouver Victoria



### Strawberry Vale

5 1-2 acres of good fruit land only four miles from town on first-class road, 4 acres cleared and under cultivation, 1-2 acre in stumps easily cleared, and 1 acre of rock suitable for chicken run. This is an ideal location for small fruit farm and is only a short distance from Portage Inlet. For quick sale, \$1,650.

## Fruit Lands Wanted

We have been engaged for many years in selling farm lands in the Prairie Provinces, and have an extensive business connection with farmers there, many of whom intend to come to Vancouver Island this fall in search of

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS

Owing to our connection there, we are in a position to sell good

FRUIT LANDS

If listed with us at their proper value

We have already made some very important sales

OWNERS WHO WISH TO SELL

Will kindly call and give us particulars as to price and terms, and we will advertise, and push the sales as speedily as possible.

Money to Loan on Improved Properties

## LATIMER & NEY

16 Trounce Avenue

Phone 1246

## FOR SALE

**FIVE ROOMED COTTAGE** near car line. Price \$1,000.00, \$500.00 cash, balance on time.  
**MODERN SEVEN ROOMED** house, bath, etc.; large rooms, electric light, basement, brick and stone foundation. Price \$4,000.00.

**EIGHT ROOMED MODERN** house. Seven minutes from post office in good locality. Price \$4,000.00.

**SIX ROOMED HOUSE**, two lots, good stable, near sea. Price \$3,600.00.

Choice acreage, Oak Bay close to car line.

**LARGE MODERN HOUSE, ELEVEN ROOMS**, two bath rooms, lot and a half of land. Nice grounds, shrubs, etc. Price \$9,000.00; one-third cash, one-third in one year, one-third in two years.

### To Builders and Contractors

Money to Loan on new houses at current rates.

## J. MUSGRAVE

SOLE AGENTS

Telephone 922

Corner Broad and Trounce Avenue

Tennyson Avenue, new five-room cottage, two lots.....\$1,700  
Edmonton Road, four-room cottage, one lot 45 x 144.....\$1,500  
Chambers Street, four-room cottage, two lots.....\$850  
Simcoe Street, two lots, each.....\$900  
Oak Bay, six-room house, barn, fine garden, two lots.....\$5,700  
Caledonia, Corner Blanchard, 60 x 132.....\$1,200

Apply

## E. A. HARRIS & CO.

35 Fort Street

Money to Loan

Phone 697

## HOWARD POTTS

PHONE 1192

95 FORT STREET

TIMBER FOR SALE  
IN LARGE OR SMALL  
QUANTITIES

### A Bargain in Lots

I have a block of beautifully situated lots, lovely view, 249 feet from Esquimalt car line, will sell separately at \$375 and \$400 each. The cheapest buy on the market.

Several really good buys in City Property—enquire about these today.

Wanted at once—Twenty houses, about \$2,000 each.

## ROBERTSON & GRIFFITH

PHONE 1462

106 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

PHONE 1462

### Willow Crescent

THIS fine new subdivision is only a few minutes' walk from one of the best beaches around Victoria. Street cars run right out to the property. Large lots now on sale at low prices and easy terms. Don't fail to secure one or more of these fine lots.

160 acres of land, easy terms, at.....\$ 7,500  
25 acres, an excellent fruit farm, within four minutes of the Gorge tram line.....35,000  
A residence and two lots on the Oak Bay car line. Easy terms, at.. 6,500  
Business block, earning 7 per cent. net on purchase price.  
Four lots, Dallas Road.....6,000  
Five lots, Menzies street.....30,000  
Water front lot, opposite post office.....25,000  
Water front lot, adjoining C. P. R. wharves, James Bay.....17,500  
Water front lot, fronting on harbor, James Bay.....12,500  
Water front lot, adjoining Spratt's Marine Railway.....13,500  
An acre subdivided, six lots, best residential section of the city, at... 12,500

## MATSON & COLES

REAL ESTATE, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE

TELEPHONE 65

23-25 Broad Street

P.O. Box 167

## NATIONAL FINANCE CO., LTD.

Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, Debentures, Etc.

### Timber

PHONE 1363

Offices: 88 Government Street

P. O. BOX 275











## Do You Want an Engine?

If you do, be sure and buy one of the

### Fairbanks-Morse

Vertical, Gas, Gasoline, Kerosene  
or Oil Engines

They are "Made in Canada" by Canadian mechanics using Canadian material, and are sold by a Canadian Company through Canadian Agents, viz.:

Phone 82 **B. C. Hardware Co.** P.O. Box 683

Call on us and we will show you that these Engines are the best for all power purposes

#### COMBINATION

### Launch Headlights

complying with the marine regulations. Drop in and see these and other latest, up-to-date Launch Fittings.

**HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.**  
29 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Have you seen our stock of

### SHOOTING COATS

Large Assortments at

**JOHN BARNESLEY & CO. - 115 Government St.**

### POTATOES AND ONIONS

FOR A FEW DAYS

Potatoes, 100 lbs. for. **\$2.00** | Onions, 10 lbs. for. ....**25c**  
FREE DELIVERY.

**SYLVESTER FEED CO.**

87-89 YATES STREET

#### OUTING DISCOMFORT PREVENTED

Sensitive skins suffer from the sun, which is the chief distracting factor in the pleasure of an outing. The best possible protection is **FRASER'S ALMOND CREAM.** It prevents sunburn and is a dainty, cooling and healing preparation, that should be in every outing outfit. Price 25 cents.

Geo. A. Fraser, Prop. "EMPRESS DRUG HALL" 30-32 Government St.

### THE WOODS HOTEL

New and Strictly  
Modern  
VANCOUVER, B. C.

### GROUSE AND DEER

#### SEASON NOW OPEN

Commencing Today it is Legal  
to Shoot Grouse and  
Deer

Today the open season for grouse and deer on Vancouver Island commences.

Hundreds of sportsmen and dogs crowded the E. & N. train which pulled out of the station at 4 o'clock yesterday and today the woods will literally be full of them.

It has been stated that the grouse are plentiful this year along the line of the E. & N., but this other hunters deny, and many have expressed the opinion that there will be fewer birds killed this year than ever before.

Deer, however, are far more plentiful than previously.

The game warden this year will enforce the provisions of the game act as stringently as possible, and in this connection it should be remembered by sportsmen that the open season for pheasants does not commence until the first of next month. There has been a good deal of illegal shooting up the line of the E. & N., and on the gulf islands, and the local fish and game club officials have been petitioning for the services of game wardens. It is probable that more men will be appointed next year.

**Scotch Concert at Gorge**  
The Scotch concert at the Gorge on Friday evening by the choir of First Presbyterian church proved a huge success, over a thousand people attending the entertainment. Mrs. Lewis Hall was the accompanist, with J. G. Brown as conductor. The programme was as follows: "Rising of the Clans," chorus; violin selections, Mr. Dobson, (reels and strathspeys); part song, "Edinburgh Toun," (solo, Mrs. Gregson); solo, "March of the Cameron Men," Mr. H. Owens; part song, "Medley Scottish Airs," (Lady

There's no economy in buying "cheap" salt. At present prices **WINDSOR SALT** costs no more than imported salt. It is pure and never cakes.

107 W

## A Safe Drink

For Summer  
Time

Thorpe's  
Aromatic  
Pale Dry  
Ginger Ale

A good author once wrote "Wedlock is like Wine, not properly judged of until the second glass."

"Unrivalled!" "Unequalled!" "Unexcelled," is the connoisseur's verdict, after the second glass of Mumm's Selected Bruit. It is a very dry and genuine Bruit Champagne of exceeding purity without being heavy, in fact it is the finest champagne that has ever been imported into this country.

**PITHER & LEISER,**  
Sole Agents.

### Lowney's

#### Chocolates

Should accompany you on your Labor Day outing.

#### Dinna Forget

a pretty box for 35c or 65c, or package for 5c or 10c, from

#### HALL'S

Central Drug Store  
N. E. Corner Yates and Douglas  
VICTORIA, B. C.

#### NEWS SUMMARY

Page 1—Proposed Canadian building in London.

Page 2—Quebec bridge disaster. Anglo-Russian convention. Situation in Morocco.

Page 3—Business for city council Tuesday night. Fire brigade returns for August. Work to be commenced at once on anti-tuberculosis sanitarium at "Tranquille." Old country clergyman charged with defrauding emigrants. General local news.

Page 4—Editorial.

Page 5—News of the mainland. Hotel arrivals.

Page 6—General local news.

Page 7—Police tug-of-war team to go to Tacoma tomorrow. Board of trade complains to Mr. Templeman about service from Carmanah point. Building permits and police returns for month. General local news.

Page 8—Annual meeting of the Alexandra club. George Jay is appointed police magistrate. R. M. Palmer says interior crops are good. General local news.

Page 9—Sport.

Page 10—Marine news.

Page 11—Financial and commercial.

Page 12—Real estate advertisements.

Page 13—Classified want ads and real estate advertisements.

Page 14—C. P. R. makes new arrangements for transfer at Nanaimo.

Page 15—Opening of the shooting season—Advice to deer hunters.

Page 16—Hunting of big game.

Page 17—Hunting of big game (continued)—Old age pensions.

Page 18—An hour with the editor.

Page 19—Feminine fancies and home circle chat.

Page 20—The simple life.

Page 21—The simple life.

Page 22—The simple life.

Page 23—The simple life.

Page 24—The simple life.

Page 25—The simple life.

Page 26—The simple life.

Page 27—The simple life.

Page 28—The simple life.

Page 29—The simple life.

Page 30—The simple life.

Page 31—The simple life.

Page 32—The simple life.

Page 33—The simple life.

Page 34—The simple life.

Page 35—The simple life.

Page 36—The simple life.

Page 37—The simple life.

Page 38—The simple life.

Page 39—The simple life.

Page 40—The simple life.

Page 41—The simple life.

Page 42—The simple life.

Page 43—The simple life.

Page 44—The simple life.

Page 45—The simple life.

Page 46—The simple life.

Page 47—The simple life.

Page 48—The simple life.

Page 49—The simple life.

Page 50—The simple life.

Page 51—The simple life.

Page 52—The simple life.

Page 53—The simple life.

Page 54—The simple life.

Page 55—The simple life.

Page 56—The simple life.

Page 57—The simple life.

Page 58—The simple life.

Page 59—The simple life.

Page 60—The simple life.

Page 61—The simple life.

Page 62—The simple life.

Page 63—The simple life.

Page 64—The simple life.

Page 65—The simple life.

Page 66—The simple life.

Page 67—The simple life.

Page 68—The simple life.

Page 69—The simple life.

Page 70—The simple life.

Page 71—The simple life.

Page 72—The simple life.

Page 73—The simple life.

Page 74—The simple life.

Page 75—The simple life.

Page 76—The simple life.

Page 77—The simple life.

Page 78—The simple life.

Page 79—The simple life.

Page 80—The simple life.

Page 81—The simple life.

Page 82—The simple life.

Page 83—The simple life.

Page 84—The simple life.

Page 85—The simple life.

Page 86—The simple life.

Page 87—The simple life.

Page 88—The simple life.

Page 89—The simple life.

Page 90—The simple life.

Page 91—The simple life.

Page 92—The simple life.

Page 93—The simple life.

Page 94—The simple life.

Page 95—The simple life.

Page 96—The simple life.

Page 97—The simple life.

Page 98—The simple life.

Page 99—The simple life.

Page 100—The simple life.

## TO VISITORS, FRIENDS AND PATRONS

# Tomorrow

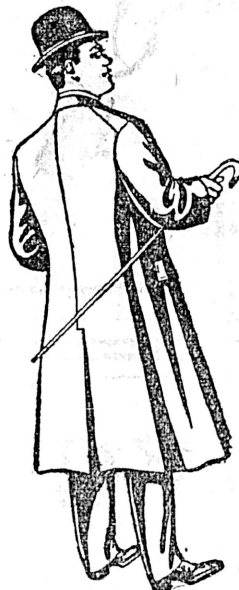
BEING LABOR DAY

## This Store will be Closed All Day

Re-opens at usual time, 8.30 Tuesday  
Morning

## DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

## Your Overcoat



Having Overcoat thought these days, sir?

Most men are.

If you find it difficult to determine just what sort of overcoat will please you best, we'll take pleasure in giving you the benefit of our knowledge.

We understand the Overcoat question thoroughly. "Fit-Reform" tailors produce the best Overcoats known to the trade. We believe we can show you just the Overcoat you would like to own, at a price you'll willingly pay.

**ALLEN & CO.**

## Fit-Reform Wardrobe

73 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

## INTERIOR INDIANS ARE NOW FACING STARVATION

### Failure of Salmon Run Affects New Caledonian and Upper Fraser

The Indians of the New Caledonia region and the Upper Fraser are face to face with what practically will amount to famine unless measures for their relief during the coming winter are adopted. The complete failure of the salmon run to the Upper Fraser is the cause.

Since time immemorial the staple article of food of the Indian has been salmon, and with that gone he must be assisted or starve. For some time he has only been able, as one of the canniers put it, "to obtain a square meal once in four years," when following the usual cycle the full year of the salmon run, crops up again, but in the poorest of the lean years he has always been able to secure an ample supply which, when dried, will last him through the winter.

It is understood that the Hudson's Bay company has brought to the attention of the Indian department the condition of the Indians at Stuart lake. Here there was no run of salmon at all, and the Indians will require instant relief.

The Fraser canyon was virtually deserted this year by the Indians. Hon. J. H. Turner expressed his surprise at the unwanted sight. Formerly the canyon was alive with Indians, and the smell of drying fish could be

caught from the train in passing. On the occasion of his passage through this year he saw hardly an Indian. Instead of the hundreds of male Indians fishing at the different stages in the canyon, this year he could observe merely a few solitary ones, mostly old and decrepit.

Just what measures of relief will be adopted by the Dominion government is not known yet, but prompt action will have to be taken.

The matter furnishes a striking commentary of the neglect of the Dominion government to observe the warnings of the provincial fisheries commissioner, J. P. Babcock, in regard to the depletion of salmon.

#### To Build Alberni Line

Sixty Japanese were landed at Nanaimo bay last week. They have been engaged by the C. P. R. railway to work upon the projected Alberni extension. The work will be prosecuted with all possible speed and another party of men will probably leave Victoria during the present week.

#### Chicago's Canal

Chicago, Aug. 31.—A week from today the project of the waterway from the lake to the gulf, at least a waterway for crafts of small size, will be an established fact. Yesterday the valves of the celebrated "Butterfly Dam," the inception and construction of which is original with the engineers of the sanitary district, were opened, and for the first time water was allowed to flow from the drainage canal. Trustees of the drainage board and a number of guests from Chicago were present, as well as several hundred people from Joliet and Lockport.

#### Vesuvius in Action

Rome, Aug. 31.—Mt. Vesuvius continued in action today. The crater is slowly emitting lava and smoke.

## The House of Quality

### WHY?

Because We Have

*Goods of Quality to Sell  
Men of Quality to Sell them  
Methods of Quality*

At this store you will find an array of pianos as extensive in scope, as regards styles and prices as there is in B. C. We always have on hand a good many slightly used pianos which we have taken in trade. Easy payments to suit everybody.

#### Our Pianos of Highest Quality

**STEINWAY  
HEINTZMAN & CO.**  
(Ye Olde Firme)  
**NEW SCALE WILLIAMS  
NORDHEIMER  
PALMER  
DOMINION  
SELF PLAYING PIANOS  
DOMINION ORGANS**

Edison Phonographs, Victor Disc Machines  
Sheet Music

## M. W. WAITT & CO., LTD.

Victoria  
Duncans

Vancouver  
New Westminster

Cumberland  
Ladysmith



#### PLANNING TO BUILD.

I want you to write for my new book, "COUNTRY AND SUBURBAN HOMES." It is especially prepared for prospective home builders and is full of valuable, practical and useful information on the subject. Each residence is illustrated by half-tone plates of the original showing exactly how the building will look when completed. There are complete descriptions of each home and accurate estimates of cost. This book will cost you nothing, but will be worth a great deal of money to you. Write to-day. I prepare at low cost special designs and plans for new work or for remodeling old buildings.

**H. STANLEY MITTON, ARCHITECT,  
VANCOUVER, B. C.**

#### Electric Road Merger

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 31.—The Ohio Electric company, which was incorporated this week, with a capital of \$25,000,000, will absorb the Indiana, Columbus and Eastern and the Cincinnati, Lima and Toledo electric railways at midnight. The Elkins-Winener syndicate is back of the company.

"What does it mean, pa, when 'it says a man 'bent his steps'?"  
"That he was bow-legged, my son."  
"Money is the root of all evil."  
"Yes, and it grows best by the grafting process."

## Home Grown Nursery Stock

Far superior and cheaper than any imported, true to name, free from pests, immense stock of every description.

**Roses  
Fruit Trees  
Berry-Holly**

Monkey-puzzle, Rhododendron, Hedge Plants, Climbers, etc.

**LANDSCAPE GARDENING A SPECIALTY**

## THE OAKLAND NURSERY CO.

VICTORIA, B. C. A. OHLSON,  
Send for price list. Prop.  
Phone A900, (during daylight only).



# VICTORIA THE BEAUTIFUL

## SHOOTING SEASON OPEN

Great Crowd of Sportsmen Leave For the Woods

The hunting season opens today and the woods are literally full of the numerous parties who for days past have been making preparations for expeditions to their favorite districts. Many have come from across the Sound and the Mainland, realizing that the points to be reached from Victoria are the best, from a sportsman's point of view, on the whole coast. The season opening today are:

Ducks of all kinds, snipe, bittern, heron, plover, meadow lark. From September 1 to February 28.

Grouse of all kinds, including prairie chicken and ptarmigan. From September 1 to December 31.

Moose (bull), caribou (bull), elk or wapiti (bull) and hare. By order-in-council a close season is declared in certain districts. From September 1 to December 31.

Deer, mountain goat, mountain sheep (ram). By order-in-council a close season is declared in certain districts. From September 1 to December 15.

The order-in-council in regard to game follows:

Close season for all birds mentioned in schedule "B" of the "Game Protection Act 1898." In the municipality of Chilliwack until 15th of October, 1907, inclusive.

Close season for prairie chicken, willow grouse, and blue grouse in the Okanagan Electoral district, until September 1, 1910.

Close season for mountain sheep (rams) in the Lillooet and Caribou Electoral districts, from and after the 14th day of November in each year.

Close season for all birds mentioned in schedule "B" of the "Game Protection Act 1898," in the municipality of Kent (Agassiz) until the 15th of October, 1907, inclusive.

Close season for prairie chicken in the Kamloops Electoral district, until the 31st day of August, 1908, inclusive. It is probable that the pheasant season will be open on October 1, on Vancouver Island and adjacent islands, and probably on October 15 on the Mainland, it being expected that an order-in-council will be passed to that effect.

Not for six or seven years, in the opinion of Chief Game Warden Heald, of the C. P. R., has there been such an excellent showing of game of all kinds. "Blue grouse are of course always rather scarce," he said the other day, "but the willow grouse are thick. In the course of my duties as warden I patrol the whole of the E. & N. land belt, and the covers of birds are plentiful throughout that entire district."

"As to deer, they are a perfect nuisance. At Cabbie Hill one rancher has three acres of peas absolutely destroyed by their ravages."

This is Mr. Heald's first year in overseeing the land belt, but he is basing his estimate of a big year on his own observations, and on information obtained from ranchers throughout the country. As he covers the whole district by train, by canoe and on foot, he is in a position to give the facts.

The forest fires at Mount Sicker, Cameron Lake and Sooke have of course destroyed a number of young birds, but these will not appreciably diminish the general supply. In some cases the C. P. R. fighters threw young grouse out of the way of the fire, but the birds, stifled by the smoke and heat, ran back into the flames and perished.

Mr. Heald denies the occasional reports of slaughter of game out of season. There has been very little of this practice going on during the present year.

## HOW TO HUNT DEER

An Experienced Sportsman Proffers Some Good Advice

The outgoing trains were crowded yesterday and today with enthusiastic sportsmen on a hunt for deer, which are reported as very plentiful at numerous points along the line of the E. & N. railway and sections adjacent.

R. Clapham, writing in Rod and Gun in Canada, gives some views on the question of still hunting which will be read with especial interest just now.

He says: "There are strong adherents to both styles of hunting, but I think that the true sportsmen, men who go to the woods for the real pleasures and hardships of a hunt, and with no desire to make their trip a paying proposition, will agree that still hunting is infinitely more sporting and more scientific than hunting with hounds."

"There are of course points in favor of hounding deer as well as in still hunting, but without a doubt, I think the still hunt is the best and most legitimate method of killing deer."

"I quite expect to have a clamor raised about my devoted head by the devotees of hounding, but I am quite willing to listen to their side of the question and shall be only too glad to read anything which such devotees may deem fit to write upon the subject."

"Personally I have both still hunted and used hounds in the north woods, and have successfully brought deer to hand by both methods, yet when on such trips I have seen much which has quite put the hounding of game into a bad light in my estimation."

"Many people claim that a hunter's camp is not complete without its complement of hounds, but I think there are many who are glad enough to dispense with such additions to the outfit. Others claim that where still hunting alone is allowed there are far more accidents than when a party is running hounds. Accidents will happen under the best regulated circumstances, but with proper care and precaution, fatal accidents in the woods should be few and far between."

"There are people in every community who will shoot at anything which moves in the woods, and who should not be allowed to handle firearms at all, and it is such people, who, if hounding was prohibited, would in all probability give up the sport, for many are not capable of still-hunting they are not less a deer, and with no one to put out their dogs for them, they would soon give up in disgust and take to shooting cotton-tails nearer home."

"It is far from my thoughts to run down the many good and true sportsmen who annually hunt in the woods,

## Opening of the Hunting Season—This City Is the Headquarters For the Sportsmen of the Continent—How to Hunt Deer

whether with hounds or unassisted; rather would I give them the credit and esteem they deserve, although I cannot refrain from "calling down" very many men who are sportsmen in their own estimation, but who in reality are simply butchers and money grabbers and who hunt because they have a couple of weeks' outing, with possibly enough deer to sell to the butchers on their return, to enable them to pay all expenses of the trip.

"Such proceedings are in my estimation anything but sportsmanlike, and yet every season I have seen such occurrences, and have met gangs of hunters who had as little true sportsmanship about them as an old woman. It's just such people to whom the hounding of deer appeal most strongly. All they have to do is to hire a man to put out their dogs, while they sit on their runways and wait for a shot, without even exerting themselves in the least."

"I know more than one gang who annually hunt a certain district, the members of which for the most part, know absolutely nothing about still hunting or the habits of deer, and are useless as woodsmen, who yet

manlike manner finds that in many districts their chances of success are very slim. I do not condemn hunting with hounds altogether, as it can be done in a much more sportsmanlike way than many gangs at present do it, but I consider that its abolition would be a wise act, and would allow the deer to increase far more than they are doing at the present time. The deer killed by fair still hunting would amount to but a small portion of what are annually shipped out from the woods under the existing laws, and fewer hunters of an objectionable character would go north to empty their guns promiscuously into the bush."

"By wearing proper dress when still hunting, such as scarlet jersey or cap, there is no excuse for any man to put a bullet into you, and anyone who did so would certainly deserve another in return."

"Half the fools who nowadays go out hunting, hardly know the muzzle from the butt of a gun; yet they consider themselves capable of joining some party, and shooting at everything which shows the least sign of movement in the bush."

est village hotel, than they do of true sport, and for such reasons I say that the hounding of deer, were it prohibited by law, would allow the deer to increase, would stop the killing of them in water, which is yet done every season, and would keep the woods quiet and undisturbed, instead of being filled with dozens of hounds, half of which are useless and get lost or shot."

"I do not think I am the only one who is in favor of the abolition of hounds for running deer, as I am sure there are many other sportsmen in the Province who desire to see our game increase, and also to see it killed in a fair and sportsmanlike manner. There is plenty of room for the hound men to indulge in a hunt, without disturbing the deer, and if they will go after Reynard they will be keeping down a "varmint" instead of spoiling sport for others, who desire to stalk deer in a legitimate manner, without rousing every animal within ten miles of their position."

"While on this subject, I would like to mention the fact that great numbers of young men and boys, during the spring and summer months, go out

## VICTORIA IS HEADQUARTERS

This City Mecca for Hunters Who Wish to Outfit

Victoria is the headquarters and outfitting point for the sportsmen of the continent, who wish to try their skill in the greatest game centre in America. In a recent statement, A. Bryan Williams, provincial game warden, points out what an asset British Columbia possesses in what it has to offer in this kind of sport. He says:

"British Columbia is destined to become the greatest game centre on the continent, and the province is receiving so much valuable advertising from year to year that I look forward with some of the world's most noted hunters. British Columbia is better to do as a hunting ground than all the rest of the continent put together. Antelope is the only game that is lacking. We actually have some buffaloes left on the border of the province, and Ernest Seton Thompson, the noted

Russell to Mr. Williams, in which the patrol informs the warden that one day this spring when the sheep were on the winter ranges he saw one hundred and sixty ewes and mountain sheep and over four hundred deer in the Churn Creek district. On another day he counted two hundred and forty-nine deer in one day's ride in the same district. While Mr. Russell was on a three weeks' trip he saw twenty-three rams with big heads, besides ewes and other game."

What a change from the situation of three years ago. At that time all who went out saw nothing but scattered Indian camps and the game was running wild and scattered over a vast area. It was then that Mr. Williams asked for protection, which later was given him. When this fight was taken up, Indians would enter East Kootenay sixty, seventy-five or a hundred strong, and with some three hundred head of horses, and they would slaughter everything in sight and scare the game to the four corners of the district. All that is now changed."

Reports received by Mr. Williams state that pheasants are plentiful more

## THE NEW FOLDER

Tourist Association Compiles Some Information for Tourists

In the new folder just issued by the Tourist and Development association the following is set forth:

"Victoria is altogether unlike the usual tourist resort. Strictly speaking, it is not a tourist city, for this term implies that it is dependent upon the tourist business, or that it caters to it in a "professional" way and to the exclusion of ordinary commerce. As a matter of fact Victoria is the oldest and one of the most important commercial cities on the Pacific coast, its tourist business being supplementary. But so great are its attractions, so delightful its summer climate, so beautiful are its environments, so restful is a vacation spent within its delightful borders, that this tourist business is increasing year by year by leaps and bounds and has reached such proportions that the citizens maintain an institution known as the Development and Tourist association, for the purpose of helping visitors to see Victoria and to bring before them the many attractions and advantages the city offers to permanent residents."

"Victoria is unlike the usual tourist city in many ways. There are no tourist prices. You pay the same hotel bill and the same price for merchandise or curios as the residents of the city themselves do during the whole year. There are no tourist grafters at every corner waiting to hold you up, and no double charges because you are a stranger. The tourist is treated exactly as a visitor to the city on ordinary commercial business or as an old time resident. Your vacation will cost you less in Victoria than if spent in any other resort."

All places have something that is worth seeing more than anything else. So has Victoria. It is not an old historic relic. It is not a famous church. It is not the home of a bard nor the birthplace of a famous statesman, neither is it an ordinary everyday cave, or well, that has been made famous by some old legend. It is none of these it is far more interesting, far more exhilarating, more bewitching and more wonderful. Victoria's greatest attraction, that all visitors should take every opportunity of seeing, is the revelation of the beautiful as exemplified in His perfect work in the wonderfully enchanting natural scenery which entirely surrounds the city. No attempt has been made by man to improve or adorn this perfect work. It is as it came from its maker, centuries ago; centuries upon centuries before it stirred the heart and admiration of the early explorers and navigators, and enthralled Capt. Vancouver when he first gazed upon it."

The various points of interest and its "many beauty spots" can be reached by walking, wheeling, riding, motoring, driving and many of them by the electric street railway. Victoria is noted for its magnificent drives, and as already pointed out, its beauties cannot be appreciated from one or two points alone, a list of a few drives from which its charm of situation can be appreciated will be inserted in "Seeing Victoria." This list of drives is intended to apply to motorists also. There is no country in America where motoring can be enjoyed more than in the vicinity of Victoria. A few of the slide trips by rail and sea, for which Victoria is famous, have also been grouped together for the convenience of strangers."

Museum—The museum is contained in the Parliament Buildings and is one of the most complete and interesting of its kind on the continent, and contains a large assortment of specimens of natural history, native woods, Indian curios and pre-historic instruments. There are three other museums, namely, of agriculture, horticulture and mining, in the buildings. The museums are open to visitors from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day, and on Sunday from 2 to 4 p.m.

Public Library and Reading Room—One of the places that most strangers wish to visit is the Public Library. The Victoria Library building is on the corner of Blanchard and Yates streets, and, like many other such buildings throughout the country, was the gift of Andrew Carnegie. It is conveniently arranged and is a decided addition to the assets of the city. It is open during the following hours: 9:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. Sundays, 2 to 5 and 7 to 9.

A majority of the islands adjacent to Victoria are within easy reaching distance of the city and visitors will find a trip amongst them enjoyable and profitable."

Among the other Western Islands, Graham Island, one of the Queen Charlotte group, holds the second place in point of size. It is separated from the islands of Alaska by Dixon's Entrance, its western shore facing the ocean. It consists of two principal islands group consisting of a considerable number of smaller ones. They extend in a northwesterly direction from 51 degrees, 50 minutes to 54 degrees, 15 minutes. The length of the group is 205 miles. The island is 75 miles long, and at its broadest point, which is on the 54th parallel, it is 65 miles wide. Masset Inlet and its several arms take up a considerable part of the interior. Vi-rago Sound and Rennels Sound are the other chief arms of the sea, embracing the contour of the coast. The land surface of the island is about 2,500 square miles. It is, generally speaking, much broken and there are some mountains of notable elevations. It contains considerable arable land, but is chiefly valuable on account of its timber and mining resources. The principal minerals known to exist in the island are coal, both anthracite and bituminous. The island has not been at all thoroughly prospected, and the same observation applies to the other members of the Queen Charlotte group. Writing in 1877, Admiral Cochrane said: "The climate of Queen Charlotte Islands, thus tempered by ocean currents is mild, and their resources from agriculture, mining and fisheries will, at no distant date be an element of wealth to the Canadian Government." As yet very little has been done towards the utilization of any of the resources of these islands, and the number of settlers upon them is very small."



Sport at Shawnigan Lake

—Photo by Fleming Bros.

nevertheless manage to slaughter their share of the game, as well as unduly disturbing a pretty good hunting district. These men sell nearly all the deer they get, and are not averse to shooting them in water or out, and yet if they were told they were not sportsmen, they would at once raise an almighty row, and proceed to distribute language of a pretty forcible character to anyone who might have the temerity to confront them."

"Such gangs, running half a dozen hounds, are the ruin of our north-country than they can ever really hunt, and many deer are practically surrounded and shot down without a fair chance of escape. I have seen such a crowd, surrounded a piece of land with enough men to almost eat any deer which might break cover into the open, and a fusillade of lead has swept the air around the luckless animal which was forced by the hounds within their range. I have more than once seen deer jump up within a circle of fourteen or fifteen hunters, who nearly all took a shot at the game, and even then, it had to be finally killed at close quarters; yet they were out for sport."

"A true sportsman loves the music of the hounds, and no one does so more than myself, but if these people were to rouse a hunt with plenty of hound music, and a chance to fire a few shots once in a while, let them go fox hunting in a more open country somewhere nearer home, and leave the deer undisturbed."

When hounds are running all over the country, deer are moving everywhere, and the still hunter, or small party who wish to hunt in a sports-

"Sport with hounds, is, I consider, the best sport in the world, yet it should be carried out under proper conditions. If deer could be hunted with regular packs, and the hounds could bring their quarry to "soft" as the Devon and Somerset staghounds do in the west of England, then sport would be good, and many hunters would be glad to join in the excitement of the chase, but unfortunately such sport cannot be had in Canada."

"I once took a certain person into a small party of four, for a hunt after deer, and he killed by the greatest good luck, a pretty big buck. We persuaded him, as it was his first, to ship it back to town, and use it for consumption, which he did."

"Previous to that, others of us had killed deer, and had cut most of them up for camp meat, yet when we returned to town, rather expecting a little taste of the buck that the tenderfoot had shot, we were greeted with the statement that the deer was sold, and the proceeds had covered the hunter's expenses and also bought his winter underwear. I thought that youth was going to blossom into a fairly decent sportsman at one time, but I was woefully deceived, and have ever since been extremely careful to know with what sort of a person or persons I have joined for a hunt."

"The man who goes hunting with the idea in his mind that if he can only kill enough game to pay his expenses, he will be all right, should go and hunt rats with a terrier, and leave true sportsmanship to those who understand the real meaning of it."

"The big gangs think more of the jollification in camp or at the near-

into the country round the vicinity of our towns, and the insectivorous birds suffer accordingly, from the fusillade kept up by twenty-two rifles and other weapons in the hands of these rascally people."

"The offenders are people who never by any chance venture afield when the weather is cool, and autumn or winter are with us; instead, they go out when the birds are nesting and the sun is warm, and amuse themselves by shooting birds, quite unmindful that they are thus destroying far more than they actually shoot for the simple reason that the young broods, when their parents are destroyed, die of starvation."

"Many of these people do not take the time to stop and think of the destruction which they cause, and if one or two competent and efficient wardens were to descend upon them once or twice, they would begin to realize that killing birds promiscuously during the breeding season, is quite contrary to law and against the spirit of fair play and sportsmanship."

Parliament Buildings—This magnificent pile of buildings is acknowledged to be one of the most handsome structures on the continent. It overlooks Victoria and is within five minutes walk of the Tourist Rooms. These buildings cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000, furnished, and besides the museums, which have been previously mentioned, there is an excellent library and reading room. From one dome of the buildings can be obtained one of the finest views on the Pacific Coast. The cars to the ocean docks and to Beacon Hill Park pass the buildings every ten minutes."

naturalist, is sojourning there now. All that is needed to preserve British Columbia game and give this province that to which it is entitled in that respect is the co-operation of the public in general in seeing that the game laws are observed."

With the opening of the hunting season, it will be most interesting to sportsmen to learn that at no time in the past ten years has game been so plentiful in British Columbia, and that intending hunters have great treats in store for them. All of the favorite districts are well stocked, due in a large measure to the untiring efforts of Provincial Game Warden A. Bryan Williams and his fine corps of assistants. The appropriation given the game warden for the employment of salaried patrols has resulted in the routing of unscrupulous game seekers who have been wont to slaughter the game right and left, not through a spirit of sport, but merely to satisfy that brutal instinct to kill."

Before the installation of active salaried patrol, the Lillooet district, one of the biggest and finest game districts in the province, was infested by Chilcotin Indians, who were in the habit of breaking the game laws and would go in there and dry their meat. They would slaughter mountain sheep, fawns, and all they could lay their hands on, and in many ways made matters disagreeable for tourists. All this has changed since Joe Russell was installed there as patrol, and the Indians have been made to observe the game laws."

An idea as to the abundance of game can be gained from the report of Mr.

especially on this island. Up the line grouse are plentiful, more so than last year, and there are more ducks at this time than in years past, the recent big storms having brought them down. Vancouver Island is good right now for elk and black bear, and the other districts are said to be equally well stocked."

When the party of twenty-three sportsmen and sportswomen, including Lord and Lady Hindlip, left several days ago for a six weeks' hunting trip to the Telegraph Creek district, in Cassiar, they helped along the protection fund by \$150, each of them paying in the regulation \$50 for a license. Lady Hindlip has been a member of many great hunting expeditions and she took part in hunts in Africa. She took out a personal license in this province."

It is estimated by Mr. Williams that every tourist coming to British Columbia to hunt leaves on an average of \$1500 in the province. Provisions are high in the different districts, and then there are the salaries of Indian guides at from \$4 to \$6 a day, the rental of horses and the purchase of necessaries for the trip."

"The great renown attained by British Columbia as a haven for hunters has been the means of bringing considerable capital to Victoria," declares Mr. Williams.

An excellent train service will be provided on the E. & N. and Sidney railways today and tomorrow for the accommodation of sportsmen wishing to go to their favorite haunts,



# The Hunting of Big Game in British Columbia

The Diary of a Successful Trip—By J. E. Campbell.

In the fall of 1904, Mr. C. A. Macdonald, of Kansas City, Mo., with his friend, Mr. Henry Hunter, of Milwaukee, Wis., Dr. J. E. Moore, of Alliance, Neb., and myself, spent several weeks in Wyoming, hunting elk and other game. We were near the Yellowstone River where it passes into the Yellowstone National Park, and just south of the Park, in what is known as "Two Ocean Pass." Our trip was fairly successful, and we there conceived the idea of hunting big game, outside of the United States.

We wanted moose, especially, now very scarce in the Western States. Dr. Moore corresponded with parties in British Columbia, received encouraging accounts of the hunting there, and our trip to the Cassiar country was decided upon.

Mr. Murdoch and I left Kansas City, at 10:40 p.m. on Aug. 13th, 1907, arrived at Council Bluffs, Iowa, the morning of the 14th and at St. Paul, the same evening, two hours late.

The train for the west had left, and we were compelled to spend the night in St. Paul, stopping at the Hotel Excelsior. We had no room for our baggage, but we regretted the delay of two hours.

The trip from Council Bluffs to St. Paul at this season of the year is especially interesting. We passed over a large and fertile tract of country, permeated by the Red River, a magnificent agricultural land, nearly the entire day, covered with wheat, corn and oats, in what seemed unlimited abundance. Arrived at Moose Jaw, Canada, a prosperous town on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, too late to make connections with train going west, remaining there until near midnight.

Our train from Moose Jaw for the west, was made up at that place, and not being the regular train, was without a dining car.

At Medicine Hat, a town of some importance, we were directed by a local man to a restaurant near the depot for breakfast. The bill of fare was inferior coffee and unpalatable, unnameable sandwiches. A repulsive Chinaman was in charge, with untidy Indian girls as waiters. A lady called for tea, which in course of time was brought. Its color was very dark, in that respect, it had the appearance of coffee. The lady asked: "Is this tea?" The girl, indignant at the question, replied in her broken English, in a loud voice: "If you don't believe him, smell him."

To add to our annoyance, we were under the impression that our steamer was to sail on the morning of the 18th. En route, our courteous railroad conductor telegraphed to an official in Vancouver, explaining our delay of twenty-four hours, which was the fault of the railroad and asked that the boat wait for us. He received a reply later, greatly to our relief, that the boat did not sail until twenty-three o'clock Saturday August 18th, which is eleven o'clock p.m.

Our delay was now causing us to be one day late getting into Vancouver, where we arrived August 18th, at 7:25 p.m. The five-day trip had made railroad travel exceedingly distasteful and monotonous, and we were greatly pleased to meet our friend, Dr. Moore, and his hunting companion, Mr. Frank Jones, of Knoxville, Tenn., at the depot.

We had, in Wyoming, two years ago, found Dr. Moore, to be a genial, courteous gentleman, unexcelled in the requirements for camp life in the mountains.

We went aboard our boat, the "Princess Beatrice," at eleven o'clock in the evening, but she did not sail until 5:30 the following morning, August 19th. The "Beatrice" is not a large boat, but she is of modern construction, and we find her quite comfortable. Bill of fare, very satisfactory, officers courteous and obliging. Our staterooms are very small, but our beds are good. Today we are continually in sight of snow capped mountains. The scenery is interesting, the weather cool and refreshing.

August 20th: Our pleasant weather continues. The scenery is unchanged and becoming monotonous. This inland passage, in most places seems like a wide river. On both sides are low hills covered with pine and other similar evergreen timber. We passed today at two p.m. an interesting mountain on a small island called "The Chinese Hat." From a distance it had the appearance of a Mexican hat, or a lay stack. As we approach it its form seems to have changed. It has lost its round appearance. Today we saw several whales. One of them came near the boat. They spouted water vigorously. We were much interested in them. They were the first that I had ever seen. Weather still fair, a little cool, requiring an overcoat when on deck to be comfortable, reminding one of late October or early November, but not "chill November's surly blast."

August 21st: Arose at 7:30. Breakfast at the shipboard, eight o'clock. Arrived at Port Simpson, B. C., at 8:30. Many Indians live here. A few totem poles are to be seen. Most of the Indian inhabitants are absent fishing. This is a balmy, springlike morning, warmer than yesterday, though farther north. Port Simpson seems to have a population of from six to eight hundred. The tide is in. Ordinarily the daily tide is twenty feet, and at times twenty-six feet. We are all very well this morning. The trip continues to be enjoyable. Would be more so if I could hear that all were well at home. Arrived at Ketchikan, the first town in Alaska on our trip, at 2:30 p.m. Remained there an hour or more. This, a thriving town of probably fifteen hundred inhabitants, is especially noted for its rich copper mines, some gold mines also, besides important lumber industries. It is a prosperous town, and has a bright future. On the edge of the town is a river, the name of which I fail to remember, we saw our first salmon. The water is literally filled with them. At the foot of the falls, near the town, there is a broad pool where there seems to be a thousand or more fish in sight. The river is very low, making it impossible for the fish to get up the falls, though they are continually trying to do so, jumping at a height which seems marvelous to me.

12:20 at night, whistle blowing for Wrangell, lights of town shining bright. Got off our boat at one o'clock, this, the morning of August 22nd. By the use of the town is a river, the name of which I fail to remember, we saw our first salmon. The water is literally filled with them. At the foot of the falls, near the town, there is a broad pool where there seems to be a thousand or more fish in sight. The river is very low, making it impossible for the fish to get up the falls, though they are continually trying to do so, jumping at a height which seems marvelous to me.

only reply and satisfaction we received. In a few moments, however, it was turned over to us by the senior officer who apologized for the annoyance. We then made haste to secure lodging for the rest of the night. Found comfortable rooms at the leading hotel near the wharf. Had a fairly good breakfast at a restaurant. Our hotel, a commodious building, is not completed, and not serving meals. Weather cloudy, cool and very damp. Now at 8 a.m. the sun is beginning to make its appearance. Wrangell claims to have one thousand people, half of whom are said to be Indians. The principal industries are lumber and fishing. It is noted for the number and variety of its totem poles, which give in hieroglyphics the family history, the clan to which the owner belongs, his ancestry, etc. Most of the business houses are built on the wharf. It is a town without a horse.

August 24th: We came aboard our river steamer, "Mount Royal," last evening. Left Wrangell this morning at four o'clock for the Stikine River, the mouth of which is eight miles distant, bound for the town of Telegraph Creek, the head of navigation, 100 miles away. Our boat, rather small, is a stern wheel, of light draft, especially suited for its purposes. Passage to Telegraph Creek \$15, not including meals, which are fifty cents each. Not especially inviting at first, but they afterwards became quite satisfactory. At 9:30 a.m. we passed the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, marked on both sides of the river by an opening cut in the dense timber, two or three rods in width. On the mountain tops not visible, aird said to be iron posts placed at intervals to mark the line.

The Stikine at this season is a very muddy stream, fully as much as the Missouri. Very beautiful scenery.

river. No change in the forest timber. The mountains are covered with spruce, pine and balsam fir, between the trees a jungle of willow, alder and other brush. Now in the early afternoon there is no snow in sight. An hour before night we came to a wood yard, that is, several cords of wood. The boat is made fast for the night. We saw today by the use of our field glasses a number of goats on the mountain side.

August 26th: Started this morning at four, raining a little. This morning excepted, we have had no rain, and generally sunshine. As said, before, "The Mount Royal" is a stern wheel boat; no other kind is said to be practicable on this river. About thirty passengers aboard, sixteen of whom are hunters, a German Baron among the number and several Englishmen. The deck hands are all Indians, strong, active, willing fellows. Jap cooks and waiters. At eleven o'clock this morning we came to a cabin on the river bank, the first inhabited for a hundred miles. The sole occupant, a man by the name of Kirk, but he is a regular settler, as he has lived here alone for nine years. He is seventy-three years of age. His family live in Vancouver. He has never seen any of them during the nine years. He has a garden with fine potatoes, and some other vegetables. Does some prospecting. Has a gold mine that rumor says is valuable. Does cord wood for the boats, and does some trapping in winter.

i. We arrived at Glenora about 4:30 p.m. Unloaded part of the cargo. Started up the river, but were not able to get over the rapids, and dropped back to Glenora where we spent the night. Glenora has twenty or thirty buildings, but is now inhabited by only one family, that of the revenue collector. In 1898, of eight years ago, it is said to have had a population of four to five

three times as many Indians, men, women and children, with dogs too numerous to count. August 27th is an important day for Telegraph Creek. The hunters will buy supplies from the merchants in large and liberal amounts. A hundred or more pack horses will be needed, and employment given to forty or fifty Indians who will serve as guides, cooks, packers and helpers. None of these Indians are paid less than \$3 per day, some of them get more, while horses cost \$2 per day. Flour costs \$6 per hundred, bacon 25 cents per lb., butter 50 cents, beans 10 cents, sugar 10 cents and rice 10 cents a pound. These prices are not unreasonable, considering the distance and cost of transportation. This town has two general stores, two restaurants, or boarding houses, and one saloon. The trade is largely in furs in the winter season. During the summer months a good many supplies are sold to miners who operate near Dease Lake and other places in the interior.

We left Telegraph Creek at ten o'clock the morning of August 28th, and sold ourselves to civilization. We have four Indians, two of whom are guides, a cook and a packer. We have ten horses; six pack horses, and four saddle horses, furnished us by Mr. Frank Calbreath. Made our first camp at two p.m. on the head of Telegraph Creek at what is known as "The Summit," ten miles from the town. Rained nearly all night.

August 29th: Breakfast at seven, preparing to start, slept well on our air bed. There can be no greater luxury on a camping trip than a rubber bed. Our camp tonight is on second Tahltan River, near Highland's Ranch. Arrived here at 3:30 p.m. Clear sunset, promising a fair day for the morrow.

August 30th: This is a good camp, and we have had a good night's rest.

pack saddles, dog sleds, bits of harness, etc.

August 31st: Breakfast at seven. Trout, corn cakes, coffee, etc., most palatable and enjoyable. This outdoor life is fine. Left camp at 9:25. Our trail leads up a mountain three miles to the summit. The Indians spoke of it as "straight up," and very difficult. We found it not very steep, and easy of ascent. While it was rather hard on our heavily loaded pack horses, we considered it a very easy trail when compared with many we have traveled elsewhere. Went into camp at 3:30 p.m. near a vacant cabin belonging to the telegraph line, that has all along paralleled our trail. We are on the Dodadonay river or creek, twelve miles from our last camp, and forty-five miles from Telegraph Creek. We call this the Dodadonay camp. Dr. Moore killed a porcupine, and our Indians had a great feast. No other game seen today.

September 1st: Breakfast over at six. We are caching part of our provisions here, to avoid taking heavy loads to the sheep camp. Expect to be absent for sheep ten days, then to come back here and go after moose. We have had a cold night, and this is a raw, cold morning. Raining, weather very unpromising.

At 8:30 we are leaving camp, one guide and four hunters. Stepped on a creek and waited for our pack train, which caught up to us at eleven o'clock. Caught while waiting, thirty or forty trout. Had some of them for dinner at three p.m. They are considered very good eating, are rather small, but are good fighters. At our camp, "McDonald Portage," on the Shesley River, we saw at 3:30 p.m. three moose. Looking at them through our field glasses more than half a mile away, feeding on the edge of a lake, a cow and two calves, the cow seems as

big trail to the summit, where we made camp at seven p.m. Distance traveled today ten miles. This we call "Summit Camp."

September 3rd: Breakfast called at 6:30. Threatening weather. We are starting at nine o'clock for what is supposed to be our permanent camp, at the foot of Sheep Mountain, five miles away. Made camp at 11:15. The trail was represented to us as dangerous and difficult, but we did not find it so. In the afternoon, we took a little round for sheep, but found tracks only. Had delicious soup for supper, made of moose, rice, bacon and potatoes. Our Indian boys are roasting a porcupine on a stake before the campfire. It is being cooked with the skin on. Though the Indians have just finished an enormous meal, they seem to be looking forward with delight to their dessert, the porcupine.

September 4th: Breakfast over at six. We found in our tent this morning a fourth of an inch of ice on our water bucket. Sheep were killed today by Dr. Moore, Frank and Jimmy. None of them have good heads. We found it bitterly cold in the mountains. I suffered greatly. How to dress when hunting sheep is a problem. No surplus clothing is wanted when climbing the mountains, but after reaching the top you want to remain an hour or longer in one position watching a sentinel ram, hoping that he may change his position and give you an opportunity to approach him unseen. It is during this wait that your teeth chatter with the cold, that you shiver and shake as with an ague, and that a mountain overcoat would of all things, be most welcome. Our camp is at the foot of the mountain. We travel several miles to get to the top, where in places we find rather level table land, and miles of territory literally covered with broken rocks, from the size of a

have the event of the trip so far to relate.

At 9:30: Murdoch has killed a splendid ram, and secured an excellent pair of horns, which measure thirty-one inches in length, twenty-two inches in circumference, and the hunter's distance was fully two hundred yards and the first shot was fatal, though he gave the second shot to make success doubly sure. Murdoch was satisfied with the day's results and returned to camp with his horns and hide. Dr. Moore and I continued the hunt. We saw sheep but did not get a shot. We also saw a black fox, as black as any dog, the end of its tail was perfectly white. Jimmy pronounced it a silver gray, and said its color would change later in the season. He remarked: "That fox is crazy, first time it ever saw a man; he thinks we are moose or bear." We were trying to get a shot at some sheep, and for that reason did not attempt to shoot the fox.

September 7th: Bright frosty morning. No success today. Saw twenty-four sheep, but no good heads. I wanted, Dr. Moore and Frank saw several rams, but it was too foggy to shoot successfully. Frank killed a goat today on the mountain near camp.

September 8th: Starting at 6:15, again very foggy. Delayed by fog on the mountain side for four hours. Saw thirty-one sheep, but no good heads. I wanted, Dr. Moore and Frank saw several rams, but it was too foggy to shoot successfully. Frank killed a goat today on the mountain near camp.

September 9th: Last evening sheep were seen on the mountain side through field glasses from camp. At six o'clock this morning Dr. Moore, Frank and I took to guides started after them. At 7:45 we heard shooting. A few moments after nine the hunters returned with a pair of splendid horns, Dr. Moore the proud owner. They measure thirteen inches in circumference, thirty-five inches long, and twenty-one inch spread, a superior specimen of the Shesley sheep. Ovis Stonel. The origin of the name of Stone sheep was given me by a gentleman in B. C. as follows:

Eleven years ago a man by the name of Stone from New York conceived the idea that a new species of caribou could be found in the Northwest part of B. C. The way the story runs, he was a salesman in a carpet store, with very little means. By disposing of all of his worldly goods he became possessed of \$1,500. Though entirely without experience, he went to B. C. in quest of this supposed new species of caribou. After days of mispent energy and money, he returned to Telegraph Creek, his trip as he supposed an entire failure. He had secured no new caribou, but had killed a number of sheep. Returning to New York he reported his failure, but turned over to the proper State authorities his trophies, which proved to be a new and heretofore unknown species of sheep. Mr. Stone was brought into immediate notoriety, and the newly discovered sheep were named for him.

To add to the good fortune of today, Jimmy Hawkins, our cook, went out with Mr. Murdoch's rifle and returned in less than three hours with a pair of horns that compare favorably with any yet secured. Frank with Jimmy, the guide came in after dark with a fairly good head, making three sheep today. I saw today at two o'clock a grizzly bear and her cubs. They were fully a mile and a half away, and only visible to me by the use of my field glasses. My guide, a young man of twenty, had no gun, and I was afraid to tackle the trio without backing. I sent my guide to camp to borrow the Doctor's gun. We started down the mountain and had traveled some distance, when we came to an impassable precipice. It was then too late in the afternoon to find the accessible route, and I was forced to give up the chase. I am perhaps the only man in our party who would have failed to go after the bear at first sight.

September 10th: Frosty. The brightest morning of all. We saw a large silver tip bear where I had seen the three grizzlies yesterday. We at once started after him, but were not successful in getting a shot. He was, when first seen, probably two miles from us. I was nearly worn out when we got to where we had seen him feeding. Judging from the tracks that he left in the sand and moss, he must have been the immense monster that he looked to be through my glasses, yet he did not seem to be as large as the grizzly seen yesterday. My glasses may have been adjusted to magnify more than usual, and may have added to his formidable appearance, for it really seemed to me that he would weigh fifteen hundred or two thousand pounds. After convincing ourselves that our silver tip had left the immediate territory where we had seen him feeding, my guide made a circle, leaving me at a point where the bear would probably pass in case he could start him. I remained at my post until the guide returned, and it seemed a long while, fearing that the bear would not come. I have not a bear fight to chronicle, no deeds of valor to relate. Frank and Willy, the guide, saw today a grizzly and two cubs, chased them for two hours, but were not able to get within shooting distance. This afternoon I got my second sheep, and saw a large pair of horns. It was a long shot, the sheep being below me a hundred feet or more. At my first shot my sheep left the bunch, but showed no evidence of being touched. It developed, however, that the bullet had grazed his back, making a hole the size of a nickel, and he was in the hand. The next shot broke his back. Dr. Moore and Murdoch worked on a raft today, nearly finishing it. We are making preparations to cross the lake and hunt goats on the opposite mountains.

September 11th: We awoke this morning to find an inch or two of ice on our water bucket, notwithstanding the fact that we had fire in our tent until late. Frank killed his second ram today. He has now something to be proud of. It measures thirteen inches at base, twenty-seven inches long, and eighteen and one-half inch spread. I saw the shot fired, and was surprised at its accuracy. It seemed to me from where I stood, on the opposite mountain side, that he was not within shooting distance of his sheep. This evening the sky is overcast with dark clouds, wind blowing a gale, threatening a storm. Our arrangements to cross the lake on a raft, seemed on account of the wind and waves not only impracticable, but impossible. We reluctantly abandoned our proposed goat hunt, and have decided on the morrow to fold our tents



The Fallen Monarch

mountains on both sides of the stream that usually come down abruptly to the water, yet there are in places low level lands, covered as are the mountains with a dense growth of timber, and undergrowth that comes down to the water's edge, apparently almost or quite impenetrable. Passed a small glacier about fifteen miles up the river, "Top Over" it is called. At 16:30 we are in sight of the Great Glacier. It proved to be about six miles wide, and comes down eighty miles long, though the length is not positively known. There are streams of muddy water running out at intervals from under the ice and snow, and frequent deposits of sand, gravel and rocks. These last are invariably rounded in form. I had supposed that a glacier was a mountain of ice, but in this case it is a great valley filled with ice and snow, covering not only the valley but the mountains on both sides of it. We found it very cold when opposite the glacier, but after passing it, the weather became noticeably warmer. Mosquitoes and flies were numerous. Later we are having trouble to get up the river. Sand bars and snags interfere with our progress, compelling us to stop at night two hours before dark. Saw bear tracks today on the sand bars.

August 25th: Got off the sand bar early this morning. Enjoyed breakfast. 10:15, now approaching another glacier. Scenery grand, though the sameness makes it less interesting as we continue our journey. Streams of water are pouring down the mountain sides, thread-like in form. We are rarely out of sight of these beautiful, roaring waterfalls. With the exception of a few cords of wood, fuel for the occasional steamer, there is scarcely an indication, anywhere to be seen that ours is not the first boat up this

thousand people. This was during the great rush to the Klondike. At that time Glenora was the head of navigation. The gold seekers were there only temporarily, most of them living in tents.

August 28th: Unloaded more of the cargo to lighten the boat. After two attempts, in both of which the cable was broken, we succeeded in getting over the rapids about 1:30 p.m. Passengers all on deck, doubting, fearing and hoping. It seemed as if the wire cable would certainly break the third time, but greatly to our relief, and eager rejoicing, we passed the danger point. We had had a similar experience on this trip up the river, in getting over the rapids and bars, but those times crossed were by far the most difficult of all. When these shallow rapid places in the river are reached, and it is found impossible to get the boat over in the ordinary way, that is by a very liberal use of steam, a wire cable of the length required is put into a small boat, one end of the wire fastened to a windlass on the steamer, the wire is then taken by the deck hands to a sufficient distance up the river, and the other end is made fast to a tree. The windlass to which the wire is attached is turned by steam at the same time a full head of steam is used on the stern wheel, and the wire doesn't break, the boat is forced through the shallow water, sometimes only a few inches in depth. It is interesting to see these resolute, active Indian deck hands man and manage their boat at times with the air, or by the use of poles, and again they plunge into the cold water up to their waists or deeper, in order to reach a point to make fast the wire rope.

Arrived at Telegraph Creek at 4:35 p.m. The entire population are out to meet us. Twenty-five whites, and

Breakfast at 5:15, horses up at six. One missing. It was found later, and we left camp at 7:20 arriving at our present camping place about 1:30 p.m., forty-three miles from Telegraph Creek. Our camp is on a small creek, near the Shesley River, and not far from the Telegraph Station. The trail so far has been exceptionally good. We saw a wolf this morning, a tall, long, handsome fellow. A shot was fired but missed the mark, and the wolf disappeared like a shadow. After a hearty dinner we went fishing. Caught four silver trout that weighed two and one-half pounds each. They were in the swift water, and were hard to land, making as fine sport as one need want. Our head guide, Jimmy Jonathan, caught with a hook, or snail, four salmon, three of which weighed ten pounds each, the fourth weighed seven pounds. Our Indians were delighted to get these fish, and it was very novel to us to see them caught in this way. The gaff or hook is fixed to the end of a slender pole, some twenty feet long. The salmon can be seen lying in clear but deep water. The hook is placed just beyond them, a quick jerk given which thrusts it through the fish, and it is drawn out to the shore. These fish at this season are almost blood red. The trail that we have traveled was established several years ago. It is kept in good repair by the Canadian Government and the Hudson Bay Company. It was used in the Klondike crusade, and is marked by the graves of some of the unfortunate whose last resting place is in this solitary wilderness. We find other indications all along the trail of this rush to the gold fields of Alaska, broken down wagons with axles about four feet long to suit the width of the trail, wheels of ordinary size. Many other broken and cast away articles,

tall as a very tall horse, and the calves appear almost as large as an ordinary cow. Much excitement in camp, but the moose are on the opposite side of the river, and our boat is not seaworthy. The moose are ungainly looking creatures, with humps on their shoulders like a camel, and heads large and out of all proportion. While we were watching, an Indian and a white man, from a camp near by, found a moose calf was killed, and a third of it was given to us. For supper, moose calf liver and roasted ribs of moose. Spent several hours during the afternoon and evening talking and pitching our boat; at eleven o'clock at night it was pronounced ready for use, and put into the river.

September 2nd: Breakfast called at six. Bill of fare, moose steak, trout, corn cakes, potatoes, coffee, etc. Several flocks of geese passed over us last night, flying up the Shesley River. Frank shot a willow grouse, heard it running, and in size it is like the blue grouse, in color lighter, and has light meat, superior in flavor to the ordinary blue grouse. Present camp sixty-seven miles from Telegraph Creek.

So far the timber is not much unlike that of Colorado and Wyoming. Spruce, pine, balsam, aspen, and in the lowlands, cotton wood. Horses strayed from camp, went back on the trail six miles, brought in at eleven a.m. Our course for the next six miles is directly down the Shesley river. The dim trail is not practicable or safe for loaded horses. Our outfit, provisions, etc., are loaded into the boat, which at 12:20 started down the stream. A few moments later the horses followed on the trail. We met at the appointed crossing, saw our horses over the river, had lunch and then started up the mountain, following a steep, wind-

man's hand to a much larger size. Hundreds and thousands of acres of this formation, in many places, and not a particle of earth to be seen, nor a vestige of any living plant.

September 5th: Some rain last night, and mountains white with snow. Preparing to change camp. Our camp for the last two days has proved to be not favorably located for game. We start at 9:30 for our new location, reaching it about two p.m., six miles over the mountain that we had traveled yesterday. A driving, blinding snow, falling most of the time. On top was four inches deep. We are now located near the head of a rather narrow lake, on one of the most picturesque spots among the many we have seen in British Columbia. It is six miles long, surrounded with high and often abrupt mountains, and bordered with spruce and other evergreens. The lake is of bow shaped, and called "Forty Mile Lake." Why it has this name we do not know. About two miles before reaching camp we found sheep tracks in the snow. Jimmy and I started them. Two miles further we found them, seven or eight in all, with one small ram in the bunch. I was fortunate enough to kill it, bringing into camp the first ram of the hunt that we considered worth saving. The head is small, but I hope to get a better one. Our four Indians seem surprised to have tonight. We have a great abundance of meat, cooked in various ways. Their hearts and stomachs are evidently filled to the point that brings absolute satisfaction.

September 6th: We are pleased with our new location, refreshed with a good night's rest, and a comfortable breakfast. Eight o'clock starts us on our way with Jimmy, the guide, in the lead. The day is over, and now I



The wilderness is the home of the moose. Though as tall as the tallest horse, in these thickets he is comparatively safe from the sight of man. Anything like an accurate, intelligent description of this country by name would be out of the question. It is unlike any section of country to be found in this part of the United States. Indeed, unlike any country I have ever seen in the United States, you admire it as a landscape, but closer observed



# AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

## PROGRESSIVE THEOLOGY

That the Deity must be "yesterday, today and forever" the same, may be admitted without argument, but that human conceptions of such a being must necessarily change from time to time seems also abundantly clear. The Church may aver that it has never altered its conception of God, but it has in fact done so. No one now believes in a God such as the Old Testament Scriptures tell of, a Being who made errors and repented of them, who was angry, who could be reproached for what he did and would change his mind accordingly, who commanded a chosen people to do all manner of cruel things—in short, who possessed all human failings in an exaggerated form. No one now believes in such a God as Jonathan Edwards used to tell of in his sermons, that is, one who delighted to torture little unbaptized infants. Theology has advanced far beyond such stages. It has not yet risen to an appreciation of the true nature of the Divinity, for the reason that humanity has not reached a plane of vision from which it is able to see the ineffable heights of the Divine nature. But there are signs of progress. Now let us be very clear upon one point. Sin is sin, no matter what the nature of the Deity may be found in the fullness of time, or perhaps in the depths of eternity, or perhaps in the depths of eternity. Wrong-doing is wrong-doing. Cruelty is hateful; deceit is deluding; malice is an abomination; vice of every kind is bad. Progress in theological conceptions does not alter these things. Theology has really nothing to do with them. No matter how much learned doctors of divinity may dispute, there is no excuse for wickedness, for God is, and His laws cannot be contravened with impunity. The man who makes differences of opinion among theologians an excuse for his vices or his indifference to matters pertaining to the elevation of his nature, is simply setting up a poor excuse, which does not even deceive himself. Theology has nothing whatever to do with the obligation to righteousness.

There must necessarily be progress in the human conception of the divine, for it is in that sense that the word theology is used in this article, adopting the idea expressed by Hooker in his Ecclesiastical Polity when he asks: "What is theology but the sense of things divine?" The views held as to the nature of the Deity would necessarily be different in an age when the world was supposed to be a disc, created some six or seven thousand years ago out of nothing, and suspended between a heaven of bliss and a hell of torment below, to what they are now when telescopes have taught us that space is boundless, and, as the writer of Job tells us, the world is hung "upon nothing," and we know that millions of years have passed since the far-off "beginning." Doubtless there have at all times been men who were able to catch a glimpse of the divine. No one can read the Book of Job and not be impressed with that. Every one who is familiar with the Psalms of David must form the same opinion. Surrounding these lofty conceptions there may be much that seems poor by comparison, but we, who live in a land where mountains rear their summits to the sky, know that through the mists of the lowland we often catch the glistening white of summits bathed in all the glory of a cloudless sunshine. If we should tell all we saw, the most of it would be about mists and half-concealed crags and precipices, with only a few words, and these utterly insufficient, about the splendors beyond. When we read the teachings of such leaders of human thought as Buddha, Confucius and Zoroaster, it seems as if they also caught a glimpse of the Unattainable, but that it seemed so very far away that they sought only of what lay closest around them. Christ alone has given us a clear view of the Divine in such a form as we can comprehend it. If we would regard the Deity as He would have us do, we would find, to follow the illustration given, that the spotless summits are only the crowns of solid mountains, upon which we can stand, and up which we may make our way to the realms of purity and brightness.

We are not particularly impressed with what is called "the new theology," for we greatly doubt the ability of any man to get much further advanced than his fellows in defining the relations of the divine and human. It is fairly safe to assume that the individual, who claims to be able to present what he thinks ought to be accepted as a new conception of the Deity, has been carried away by his own fancies. Where such men as the great teachers above-named feared to tread, our modern deivers of new doctrines may very well hesitate about rushing in. We look for a day when men will be able to appreciate the Divine far more clearly than they do now, but the progress in that direction will be in the nature of a steady evolution, and not by a series of jumps. We would not disparage the efforts of those earnest students, who endeavor to give us a theology, which will square perfectly with the discoveries of modern science and the development of modern thought. They mean well, but they are attempting the impossible. Not that true theology, true science and true thought are not capable of perfect adjustment to each other, for they must be, because there can only be one set of facts, entities and

thoughts which are true. If two things, which are alleged to be true, do not harmonize, one or two conclusions is inevitable. Either error is present in one or both of them, or there is a harmony which we are unable to apprehend. But Humanity has not far enough advanced to be able to state in words the eternal and essential harmony between the divine and the human. We do not say that no one has ever been conscious of this harmony, for we think otherwise. As Paul said, there are things which can be spiritually discerned, and doubtless to some people, possibly to more than many of us think, there come periods in which there is borne in upon the mind and soul the consciousness of what may for want of a better term be called the Divine Presence. To express what this is in every day language seems to be necessarily an impossibility. At the best language is only competent to describe to a limited degree the tangible and finite; the infinite is beyond its scope. It may be, and we think we perceive a tendency of human progress in that direction, that a fuller and truer conception of the Deity will shortly prevail than has ever yet been enjoyed by the very great majority of mankind. The so-called "new theologians" of which there have been a good many at one time or another, are simply gropings towards the true light. They do not call for condemnation; they are worthy of serious considerations, as a general rule, that is, those of them which are sincere efforts to get nearer to the truth and not simply attempts to achieve a little notoriety. Theology is progressing. It is too much to hope that it will ever attain to a full and complete understanding of "the sense of things divine;" but we may look forward to a time when the sunlit mountain tops will be less obscured by mists of ignorance, and perhaps there may always be some pure souls which will be able to mirror in depths their unspeakable beauty.

## MARIE ANTOINETTE

Those who may be inclined to envy the privileges and pleasures of royalty might do well to read the tragic story of Marie Antoinette. In her short life—she was only thirty-eight years—she was a victim to the guillotine—she tasted great joy and bitterness to a degree which happily falls to the lot of few. She was daughter of the Emperor Francis I. and Maria Theresa. At the age of fifteen she was married to the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI. of France. He was a man of remarkable shyness, and yet of considerable courage. His intellectual powers were not great. He seems to have been kindly and irresolute, animated with patriotism, but not resourceful. Marie was well received in France, although the Dauphin had not the least desire to marry her or any woman. She herself had no choice in the matter. The wedding was arranged by her mother purely for political purposes. All Maria Theresa's daughters were victims to the ambition of their mother, and Marie Antoinette, the youngest and most lovely of them all, was selected for the wife of the future king of France, because the Austrian sovereign counted more upon French assistance in the furtherance of her plans than upon that of any other country. It was expected that she would have the advantage of the guidance of Madame de Pompadour, but that masterly woman died before the nuptials took place, and was succeeded as court favorite by the notorious and abandoned Madame du Barry, whose influence upon the Dauphiness was pernicious, though indirect. As indicative of the manners of the times, Madame Campan's account of Marie's reception in France may be briefly mentioned. She says that when the young bride reached the royal palace, she was taken to one of the apartments, and "when the Dauphiness had been entirely undressed, even to her body linen and stockings, in order that she might retain nothing belonging to a foreign court, the doors were opened and the young princess came forth." It is notable that the Princess de Lamballe, who was the most intimate friend of Marie, does not appear to give credit to this extraordinary tale. However, it may have been, the young princess exhibited great modesty so far as her person was concerned, refusing to permit any of the members of the court to witness her dressing or undressing. This was regarded as an innovation inspired by prudery, having its origin in secret viciousness. In the days of le Grand Monarque, her husband's great grandfather, one of the most cherished privileges of courtiers was to be admitted to the royal apartments, when their occupants were preparing for bed or getting up in the morning. Saint Simon tells in his memoirs how courtiers contended for the privilege of holding His Majesty's shirt. But if Marie was careful in respect to the exhibition of her personal charms, she was exceedingly free in her manner; this was attributed by her friends to her lack of education, which compelled her to make up for want of knowledge by a freedom of speech and familiarity of manner. By her enemies it was regarded as an exhibition of innate immorality. She plunged headlong into pleasures, innocent enough apparently as far as she was personally concerned, and consistent

ing of balls, masquerades, private theatricals and other frivolous pastimes. She was a notorious gambler, her excesses in this respect calling for the severe condemnation of her mother. With all her joviality she was very much an aristocrat and to her the common people and their sufferings were as nothing. Nevertheless they were inclined to be well disposed towards her at first, and it seemed as if she might win their affections, but unfortunately she became suspected of endeavoring to influence the king to sacrifice the welfare of France for that of Austria, and forthwith her enemies began to circulate all manner of slanders about her. "The Affair of the Diamond Necklace" served to destroy all her chances of popularity. The story of this incident is too long to be told here, and the details are so minute as to make a condensation of them impossible. Suffice it to say that Marie's name was involved in a plan for the purchase of a wonderful necklace, which had been made for Madame du Barry. It was purchased by Cardinal Rohan from the makers, and he was led to believe that he sold it to the queen, but whether she ever received it or not is one of the unsolved questions of French history. The makers never having received their pay, an investigation into the affair was ordered, and although nothing was ever proved against Marie, the disclosures in connection with the transaction inflamed the popular mind, and did almost as much as anything else to precipitate the great catastrophe. When after many months of disturbance the revolution finally broke forth, there was no one in all France more hated by the Paris populace than the Queen. In vain she attempted to gain popular favor, and at length she sought to leave France. She was stopped and brought back, and after a series of tragic incidents was taken before the Revolutionary Tribunal, charged with fomenting civil war and aiding the enemies of France. She was found guilty of treason after a trial which lasted two days, and was sentenced to death, the execution taking place on the following day. In the last few hours of her life she comforted herself with much dignity, but it was much remarked upon that she refused the offices of the Church. She left one son, whose name has a place in history as Louis XVII, but he never reigned. After his mother's death, he was given to a brutal shoemaker, and died when ten years of age of sheer neglect, a poor little starving in whose veins was the blood of the Hapsburgs and of the long line of French Kings.

The character of Marie Antoinette has been the subject of much contention. Her friends praised her for her beauty and virtue; her enemies condemned her unsparingly. One of her biographers says that she must have been morally beyond reproach or she never would have enjoyed the close friendship of the Princess de Lamballe, a woman concerning whom no one ever whispered a word of slander, even at a time when there was hardly a member of the French court, whose name was not associated with all manner of follies and even vices. The Princess thus described her royal friend: "Though Marie Antoinette is not a woman of uncommon talents, yet her long practical knowledge gave her an insight into matters of moment, which she turned to advantage with so much coolness and address amid difficulties, that I am convinced that she only wanted free scope to have shone among Princes as a great Queen. Her natural tendencies were perfectly domestic. Had she been kept in countenance by the manners of the times, or favored by circumstances, she would have sought her only pleasures in the family circle, and from court intrigue have become the model of her sex and age." The Princess does not say much about the personal appearance of the Queen, except to state that she was very lovely and at the time of her marriage very fat. Marie has been charged with great extravagance, and it is a fact that the French people attributed a great deal of their poverty to this, but the Princess avers that she was, on the contrary economical, and that many of the things, which the people believed were paid for by taxes wrung from them, were really bought with the Queen's own savings.

We see in Marie Antoinette the last example of the ancient regime. She inherited all the Hapsburg traditions of the exalted nature of royal houses. She did not despise the masses; she simply ignored them, except so far as it was necessary to take them into consideration as a part of the body politic. Never having any love for her husband, and being at the very outset of her married life led to despise and ridicule him for his shyness, she gave him very little of the assistance, which he so sadly needed in the perilous times when it was his unhappy fate to reign. When he was borne to the guillotine, she displayed much grief, but it would be a mistake to attribute this to affection. She herself was condemned to death under the name "la Veuve Capet," that is the Widow Capet. As such the record of her burial is kept, and it may be mentioned that the expense of the plain pine box in which her body was placed and of digging the grave was thirty-one francs, a trifle over six dollars. It is not too

much to say that in this grave was laid the last remains of the divine right of kings.

## Ancient Teachers of Religion and Philosophy

By N. de Bertrand Lugin.

### CONFUCIUS AND CONFUCIANISM

Confucianism is today the religion of most of the educated class in China, and in several ways may look down upon the representative of that country, who have made their names among us here, we can all unite in paying a passing tribute of respect to the oldest civilized nation in the world, which, even during our own motherland was a savage wilderness, was peopled with students, scholars and philosophers, whose works have come down to us today, and which we, for our bread-bakedness and enlightenment, read and study to no little advantage.

When the Chinese migrated into China from southwestern Asia about 2300 B. C., they are said to have brought with them the beginnings of literature, and their literature is the crowning glory of the nation. It was from the ancient classics, which Confucius collected and studied, that he derived to a large extent his system of ethics; for Confucianism is a system of ethics, and a religion in every sense of the word, and a philosophy resembling in some respects the teachings of Buddha, but while the latter is losing what hold it has had in China, the followers of Confucius seem to be increasing.

In common with all the ancient teachers of religion and philosophy, Confucius has been credited with divine origin. History tells us, however, that he was born in the state of Lu in the year 551 B. C., that his father was a scholar, having died when Confucius was three years old, the little boy and his mother were left very poor. The latter brought him up very lovingly and carefully. An extraordinary fondness for study and great veneration for his parents, and institutions of his country. He married at an early age, but divorced his wife, that he might be able to devote his whole time to study and the performance of his public duties, while this treatment of his wife, judging from our standpoint, seems very cold-blooded, his devotion to his mother was ideal. The veneration and respect that the Chinese have always accorded their parents, is due to his teaching.

Confucius was a philosopher, a statesman, a scholar, a teacher, a reformer, a man of letters, a man of action, a man of faith, a man of hope, a man of love, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect, a man of admiration, a man of reverence, a man of awe, a man of fear, a man of love, a man of hope, a man of faith, a man of justice, a man of truth, a man of goodness, a man of wisdom, a man of power, a man of influence, a man of honor, a man of respect







# THE SIMPLE LIFE

## THE HOME GARDEN

### BORDER PLANTS

This class of plants has not received the attention from many of our flower lovers that their beauty and usefulness most deservedly entitle them to. The long spell of triple-season weather—sometimes winter, sometimes spring, intermingled with a few days of quite summer weather—that we have experienced during the last two months, has brought out more prominently than usual the usefulness of many varieties of late spring and early summer flowering plants.

After the gay galaxy of beauty in the border that the spring flowering bulbs, such as tulips, hyacinths, narcissi, and so forth, give us, there is too often in many flower borders a period of comparative dullness before the better known and later summer flowering occupants of the border, such as iris, peonies, delphiniums, campanulas, and other varieties, help to brighten it up.

Spring bedding, as it is termed in England, where the cool spring season often extends from the end of January until early June, gives ample scope for the exercise of the use of this class of early decorative plants. With our usually short, uncertain spring weather, this system of spring bedding cannot, as a rule, be successfully carried out. Although one may not be able to have whole beds or borders entirely of these plants, such as pansies, violas, primulas, Phlox subulata, forget-me-nots, Alyssum saxatile, and others of a like nature, many of them can be used very successfully in an ordinary perennial or mixed flower border with marked success and effectiveness.

**Corydalis Nobilis.**—This perfectly hardy and showy border plant, a native of the frozen north of Siberia, should be in every collection. Its long, drooping racemes of pale yellow flowers, together with its attractive and graceful fern-like foliage, make it a pleasing and showy object in the border in April or early in May. Very early spring or early in autumn is the best time to transplant this Corydalis.

**Corydalis bulbosa** is another variety very useful as an early flowering plant. This, as its name implies, is a bulbous-rooted variety, very useful as a border or for rockeries. The bulbs should be planted early in autumn.

**Phlox subulata** (Moss Pink).—The several varieties of these beautiful dwarf little plants, with their showy, compact masses of pink, reddish purple, and lilac flowers, make them indispensable amongst our low-growing border and rockery plants. The varieties rosea, atro-purpurea, and lilacina are the most effective and hardy for border work, the different shades of color being indicated in the specific varieties mentioned. A mass of these showy little plants makes a very conspicuous spot in a border. The best time to plant or divide the clumps of this plant is as soon as they are out of flower. Avoid planting them on low ground, where water lies during winter. Shade and water after planting for a while.

**Forget-me-not.**—*Myosotis grandiflora* (M. sylvatica) is the forget-me-not that succeeds best in gardens. The forget-me-not succeeds best in light soil and in partial shade, although they will give good results in the open border. Seed sown in spring or early summer will give flowering results the following year. When once established it seeds and renews itself every year, if the situation suits it. The blue type is the showiest, although the pink and white varieties are very pretty. No border should be without a clump of these appealingly pretty, sentimental, spring and early summer flowers.

**Primula polyantha** (garden primrose).—Primroses delight in a rather moist, partially shaded position. A hot, sunny position does not suit them. They grow readily from seed or division. The best time to divide the plants is as soon as they are out of flower. Water and shade them carefully for a week or so after planting. Seed sown in spring or early summer will produce flowering plants the following season. There are a great variety of colors to be had in garden primroses, white, yellow, lilac, and blue, being the prevailing colors and shades. Garden primulas should be seen in every flower garden.

**Primula officinalis** (English cowslip).—It is quite hardy as a rule, and when treated as described for other primulas, makes a pretty border plant. In very exposed borders or in the northern sections of the province a light winter protection may be required. Some light rubbish, such as old raspberry canes, or a few small pieces of brushwood with a few leaves or some straw manure lightly placed over the plants about middle of November, or a few pine boughs placed over the plants until spring, makes a good winter protection for primulas.

**Primula Cashmeriana** is a very beautiful early flowering variety. This variety is more tender than the ordinary garden primula or primrose of the polyantha type.

**Primula vulgaris**, the well known English hedge primrose, is also tender and requires protection in winter. Some new and strong growing types of the polyantha primrose have been introduced recently that are very effective as border plants, and are quite hardy in most sections of Ontario.

**Papaver Nudicaule** (Iceland Poppy).—Plants of this pretty little hardy poppy that have wintered over will also give a fine display of its pretty shell-like flowers. This is one of the best of the poppy family as a cut flower, and is very effective for that purpose. Seed sown in spring and at different times during the summer will give successive batches of bloom the following summer. The Iceland poppy is one of our best border plants, especially in light soils.

The plants mentioned are only a few of the easily grown border plants that the flower lover can have to brighten up the border after the gay, spring-

flowering bulbs have dropped their showy petals or have become dulled and dimmed by the approaching heat and drought of summer. The pretty little bunch of tufted pansy, *Viola cornuta*, *Alyssum saxatile*, and some of the dwarf early flowering veronicas or speedwells, not forgetting the garden daisies, *Bellis perennials*, are quite hardy in most parts of Ontario. These and others could be mentioned, but more about them, if all is well, in a future number. In the meantime prepare now so as to have some of these early flowering beauties in the border for the next and successive spring and early summer seasons.—Wm. Hunt, Ontario Agricultural College, in Canadian Horticulturist.

### A VARIETY OF PYRETHRUMS

One of the most useful of summer flowers is the Pyrethrum, of which there are many varieties, the double white aphrodite, raised by Messrs. Kelway and Son, Langport, being the most perfect of its class. It is pleasing in the garden and welcome in the house, blooms freely and grows vigor-

ously. Few plants are more easily grown than the Pyrethrum, which has been aptly called "the poor man's Chrysanthemum." A deep, rather moist soil is the best, and a second flowering may be ensured if the plants are cut back when the first bloom is over. This reminds us that other plants, too, will flower over a long season if they are cut back after the first flush of beauty—the Delphinium, for example, which, when the centre spike has passed its best, will send out laterals to continue the time of flowers until the autumn. The Californian Tree Poppy (*Ronsonia Coulteri*) is a great success at Langport. It is a beautiful shrub, with large pure white flowers, which suggest in shape those of the poppy, hence the popular name; it delights most in sandy loam, and except in the south or in very favored positions is not hardy.

**DUST SPRAY FOR CABBAGE**

Is the dust form of applying Paris green and lime for the cabbage worm of any value?—T. E., Summerland, B. C.

Dust sprays have been tried with the advantage over liquid sprays, being much easier and quicker applied. Liquid sprays have the objection that frequent applications are necessary and this requires considerable time and labor, making the work expensive. Dust sprays may be applied rapidly and with greater ease. While the dust process is somewhat new as yet, it would seem that it is very effective for leaf-eating insects such as the cabbage worm and the potato beetle. The dust spray is easily prepared. It consists of one pound of Paris green to which fifteen pounds of common flour or air-slacked lime are added. The flour is to be recommended as it is more adhesive than the lime. Care should be exercised to fight cabbage worms when the plants are quite small as they are most destructive then.

**FOR CHRISTMAS BLOOM**

One of the daintiest of Christmas gifts is a pot of flowers in bloom, and among the flowers in bloom at that time none are more attractive than the bulbs, especially the white narcissi and yellow daffodils, so waxy of blossom and fresh of foliage. A writer in Garden Magazine says he has had great success with these bulbs by adopting the following method: After potting and watering the bulbs he placed them in a trench, with a layer of coal ashes at the bottom of it to keep out worms. Next he filled up the trench with soil and rounded it over the top to shed the water, and when the ground was frozen over he placed a layer of straw on top of this to keep out severe cold. The earliest flowering, paper-white narcissi and common yellow daffodils were ready to be taken out in five or six weeks, the later varieties requiring longer.

Many people are puzzled to know when bulbs have been long enough buried, but this may be found out very simply by examination. Take out a pot, rap it sharply on the side to loosen the soil, then turn the latter out in a ball. If but a few white root-lets show, turn back and put the pot away in the trench again; but if a white network appears all around the outside of the ball it may be taken for granted that the plants are sufficiently developed to be forced for bloom. It does not follow, however, that all the plants so developed must be brought to light and heat at this stage. They may, in fact, be taken out at intervals of a week or two, and the succession of bloom thus kept up for most of the winter.

After the pots are taken from the trench they should be kept in a cool, light cellar, or garret, at a temperature of 45 to 50 degrees, until the foliage turns green and the flower buds are well developed; then they should be removed to a sunny place, where there will be a temperature of not

more than 60 degrees. At all times during growth (after taking from the trench) bulbs should be watered freely. The best potting soil is that scraped from about the roots of grass in old rich sod, to which a little leaf mould and the black soil from the edge of a barnyard may be added. The number of bulbs to a pot may be judged pretty well by the size of the bulb; if large, put only one in each pot; if small, from three to twelve, depending on the size of the pot.

**WORK IN THE GREENHOUSE**

Prepare for winter by repairing broken glass, in fixing up leaks in the heating pipes, etc. Don't wait until you have to use the heating plant to find out whether it has become defective. Paint the inside of the greenhouse now, when it will quickly dry and free ventilation can be given. Arrange plenty of space in the benches for geraniums, coleus and other bedding plants that are to be used as stock during the winter. By starting now, the old plants will be given time to make sufficient growth

season—it is well to be fully informed as to the treatment that will ensure the best results.

Cut the spike when the first flower opens and place in water without over-crowding. Remove the terminal buds soon, as this checks stalk development and throws the strength into the larger and earlier maturing flowers. The end of the stalk should be shortened and the water renewed daily with frequent cleansing of the vases. In shortening the stalk, cut diagonally, to insure free absorption of water by the spike without the contamination and obstruction caused by sediment, if cut at a right angle.

The fact that blooming the spikes in the shade of a room or piazza modifies the field colors from bright shades and tints to delicate flushes and shadings, and also reduces the latter types to the faintest tinge of color or white, is well known to experienced growers. The advent of my new hybrids producing the most intense and deep shades of violet, purple, crimson and scarlet, hitherto unknown, as well as new yellows and other bright colors, makes it desirable that these brilliant combina-

tion be preserved, when the spikes are cut for decorative purposes.

To ensure this most desirable result, place the vases of these highly colored types in the early morning sun for an hour or two daily, preferably after renovation and renewal of the water. This practice will also enable the retention and normal presentation of the original delicate tints and shadings referred to in the preceding paragraph, if so desired.

As it takes about three days after cutting to bring the spikes into strong blooming condition, this should be allowed for in advance of the date of intended use. The spikes can be shipped a thousand miles by standing them on end in suitable baskets or boxes. On arrival, cut off the end of the stalk, and remove the terminal buds before placing in water; they will then revive quickly and with proper care give pleasure for a week or more.

One of the causes of the popularity of the gladiolus as a decorative flower, is the fact that it has no perfume, as there are few flowers used for this purpose that are not distasteful to some one—particularly in closed rooms—either from personal preference or painful association. Where the pollen proves irritating to the tissues of the respiratory organs, as in the case of hay fever subjects, the authors may be easily pinched out during the daily renovation, when the faded flowers are also removed. This removal of the anthers is desirable in the highly colored types referred to, where the shed pollen dulls the brilliancy of the petals on which it may fall.—H. H. Groff, Shalco, Ontario.

All the foreign bulbs for winter flowering reach the seed stores during late August and September, and it is well worth while to get them as early as possible and pot them at once. The secret of forcing into early flowering is establishing a perfect root system before forcing is attempted.

Field grown carnations must be dug up during August and planted on greenhouse benches, shading the house until the roots have taken hold, and removing the shade gradually.

**GLADIOLUS FLOWERS**

As our whole interest in the gladiolus centres in the beautiful flowers—which for beauty and diversity in the whole range of color have no equals in horticulture, and their durability when cut for table and other decorative purposes is unexcelled in their

### STARTING PERENNIALS

A great many people nowadays are trying to "work into" perennial flowers, those which grow up year after year without planting every spring. Along with these may be numbered such annuals and biennials as self-sow, and so are practically perennial. Perennials may be bought by the root and planted either in fall or spring, but as this method is rather expensive, many buy the seeds instead and sow them during the first half of August. The best method is to sow the seed in a bed or cold frame, transplant the plantlets to another frame when necessary, and finally into the borders where they are to remain. A protective covering of hardwood leaves should be placed over them for the winter. A great crop of flowers should not be expected the first year, but by the second the garden should be resplendent. Among the kinds which may thus be planted in August may be mentioned fogglove, perennial larkspur, aquilegia, hollyhocks, perennial candytuft and gypsophila, golden glow, perennial sunflowers, forget-me-nots, violets, pansies, sweet William, daisies,

which were kept to a fixed type, and through such gardeners' gaining fame in their local markets and elsewhere, the enterprising seedsmen makes an effort to secure some of the seed, with the result that each individual seedsmen and grower strives after their ideals and in some cases brood out the very qualities that made it desirable, because, under the conditions and for the purposes with which that seed grower was familiar, those qualities were objectionable rather than desirable.

Let us now consider some of the facts and laws of vegetable life, and how they may be taken advantage of to produce seed which will uniformly develop into plants of distinct and desired types. Every plant originating from seed has a definite, distinct, and changeless character. This character is inherent in the seed, and is made up of the quantity and quality of different tendencies, potentialities, and limitations of development inherited in different degrees from each of its ancestors for an indefinite number of generations, plus more or less influence received from the climatic and other conditions affecting the growth and development of the seed producing plant.

The force of these different ancestral influences is by no means fixed or stable even in plants of the same ancestry. Were all the ancestors of a plant precisely alike and of the desired type, and the conditions for growth equally favorable, all the seeds produced by it would develop into plants equally like their common ancestors.

Under the best modern cultural conditions the environment of plants in a field is practically the same, but there is usually a great variation in the quantity and quality of the product, most of which variation is due to the differences in the individual seed. In the majority of vegetable crops the plants are so variable that if 90 per cent of them showed the distinctive merit of the variety as well as is seen in the best 10 per cent, the profit and satisfaction of growing the crop would in many cases be doubled. In many cases less than 50 per cent of the plants show the characteristics of the variety clearly enough to identify it with certainty.

Such facts show that however valuable may be the part of the plant breeder in the origination of new sorts, the great need of the day is not for new sorts, but for seed growers who will furnish us with better and purer stocks of the varieties we now have. The fruit growers have the works of such men as Downing and Beach, with their full, accurate and clear descriptions of each and every variety of fruit, as well as the adaptability of the different sorts of certain places. The poultry fancier has, in the Standard of Perfection, a full, minute and accurate description of each variety of fowl, with the result that throughout the whole of this continent, each and every poultryman is striving for the one and the same ideal, and it is only since they have adopted this standard that the poultry industry started to make strides that have brought it to the front. On the other hand, in vegetables, where the permanence of a variety and the retention of its qualities depend upon a clear statement of its distinguishing characteristics, very little work has been done. Is it any wonder that the smooth-skinned Hubbard squash of 50 years ago, has drifted into the densely crusted Hubbard of today? Many claim that the quality has changed as much as the character of the skin.

When we remember that the relative influence of each ancestor may vary in each individual, and the great variation represented in the ancestry of the different plants of most stocks of vegetables, it is not surprising that some individuals are very different and of immensely greater practical usefulness than others, though they often fail to transmit that superiority to their descendants. The only way we can secure seed certain to develop plants of any exact type is to make sure that each and all its ancestors are of that exact type. To do this we must have that type clearly defined, and in selection, rigidly adhere to it, and not be tempted into the use of plants that vary from that type, even though they may appear individually superior.—Rambler in Canadian Horticulturist.

**SEED SELECTION**

Under modern methods of culture and marketing vegetables, uniformity of both growth and product is of the greatest desirability. Generally, the more familiar man is with any vegetable, and the more intensive his method of cultivating that vegetable, the more he notes and values points of difference. From this it is but a step to saving his own seed by rigid selection. By this means some of our best varieties of vegetables have come into existence. In such hands

**Limit for Soil**

It is not advisable to lime soil in flower beds, unless the soil is sour; then only a little is needed, say three or four pounds. A quarter inch dressing would probably render the soil unfit for use for some time.

**Really Good Cannas**

In planting beds of cannas select tall varieties for the back row. Here are a few suggestions of good varieties arranged according to weight and color:

Dwarf, 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 feet. Green-leaved: Martha Washington, Betsy Ross, pink; Buttercup, Coronet, yellow; Philadelphia, red; Brandywine, red.

Medium, 3 1-2 to 5 feet. Green-leaved: Venus, pink with white border; Luray, Lorraine, pink; Gladiator, Florence Vaughan, yellow; Duke of Marlboro, President Cleveland, red; Bronze-leaved: King Humbert, scarlet; Mrs. George A. Stroblin, Egan-dale, red; President Meyer, crimine.

Tall, over five feet. Green-leaved: West Grove, Ottawa, pink; Wyoming, orange. Bronze-leaved: Black Beauty, crimine.

Anyone can grow cannas, and by a little care anyone can save the roots from one year to another and increase the stock. The roots are not hardy, and must be stored in a warm place over winter. After the first frosts have browned the foliage dig up the old roots with a fork, shake out the

loose earth and put them under cover to dry off. Then pack them in boxes and place in a dry room where the temperature will be about 40 degrees to 65 degrees all the winter. That is the ideal, but a warmer room may be used.

In the spring cut up the old roots and plant them out after the first of May, when the ground has warmed up. Or the roots can be started in a frame and divided so as to get one grown to a piece and planted out about the end of May or in June. Any good garden soil will grow good cannas, but the best soil is a deep rich, moist loam; water copiously in dry seasons, if possible, however.

If you wish to have the fun of growing the plant from seed be sure to buy seed of the modern strains. Germination ordinarily is very slow and much can be gained by soaking the seeds in hot water for twenty-four hours, or by cutting through the coat with a knife. Whatever is done in the beginning does not much matter. Sow the seeds in a light soil or sand, covering about one-fourth of an inch. This can be done at any time in the late winter or early spring. Pot on the young plants as they develop and plant outdoors in June.

Cultivation will encourage a vigorous growth and under the best condition the plants should flower from July until the frost comes.—L. Barron.



The Home Beautiful in Victoria





## TO OUR READERS

Next week we will publish the first of a series of illustrated articles written by W. T. Macoun, horticulturist of the Dominion central experimental farm, on bush fruits. These articles treat in an able manner on the cultivation, diseases and their remedies of black and red currants, red and black raspberries, blackberries, and strawberries. They will be of special interest to the grower of small fruit in British Columbia, and are well worthy of preservation for future reference.

THE POULTRYMAN  
TWO HUNDRED EGGS A YEAR

Considerable curiosity has been expressed by our readers in regard to the system of feeding followed by Mr. Voelz, whose Silver Wyandotte hen, No. 31, laid 804 eggs in four consecutive years. We had intended to publish information on this matter at the time Mr. Orr's article regarding her appeared, but it was crowded out and has been held over since that time. We wrote Mr. Voelz asking him about this, and below we give his own description of how he feeds:

"Being a newspaper man, I keep poultry for outdoor exercise and find it enjoyable as well as profitable. I do not raise show birds, though my birds are all pure-bred. Eggs and egg production are my hobby."

"I claim that it is not the fault of the hen that she is discarded at two years of age, but the fault of her owner. He does not understand her thoroughly and, therefore, has discarded many a good layer before she was through laying."

"Trap nests, used continually, not spasmodically, will determine which are the profitable layers, and setting the eggs of each hen separately, marking the chicks when hatched, will show the true breeder which transmits the laying qualities from generation to generation. A large number of the heaviest layers do not transmit their laying qualities to their progeny, no matter how they are mated up."

"I have been devoting considerable time to faulty feeding, especially feeding for eggs. During the past eight years experiments have been made with various rations, with the object of finding a mixture of natural grains and grasses, without the admixture of meat, that would compel a hen to produce an egg every day during the laying season. Below I give you three successful egg producers:

"While living at Alhambra, Minn., eight years ago, a splendid opportunity was offered me in making a thorough test of the meat diet as an egg producer. The flock selected for the experiment was composed of common fowls, so no special credit can be given any one variety for the eggs laid."

"The cake of butcher's cracklings was kept before these fowls constantly, and every morning they received all the green bone and lean meat they would eat. At noon one quart of heavy oats was fed to every eight hens. Onions and beets furnished the succulent feed. Oyster shells, grit and water were always accessible. No mash was fed. This composed the diet of the ration."

"The hen house was 10 x 12 feet in size, with a plank floor. Forty-eight birds were wintered in this house, and a healthier, more prolific flock could not be found anywhere. During the summer green clover and dandelions were fed instead of beets and onions."

"While I have lost the original figures, the birds averaged nearly 200 eggs apiece for the year, and during the summer season I gathered nearly as many eggs in the morning as at night."

"This statement may seem incredible, but it is true, nevertheless. This unusual laying led me to make investigations, and I shall put my discoveries into print at a later date."

"There was one White Leghorn hen in the lot which never missed a day from December 1 to April 1, laying an egg every morning at about 7 o'clock."

"If it could be had regularly, lean meat and oats would be my egg diet. I used this diet for a year, and the only reason I quit using it was because the butchers in other localities never have any scraps to sell, and this scarcity of meat led me into other feeding channels."

"Another diet, fed to thirteen common hens from May 1 to November 1, was composed of equal parts of green clover and dandelion cut into inch lengths. The hens were permitted to eat all they desired, and the only other feed they had during the day was three quarts of bran and three quarts of mill screenings—not screenings—better known as sheep feed. This flock averaged nine eggs a day for the period, which I consider remarkable."

"In my opinion there is nothing like green clover and dandelion to promote egg production; the only fault to be found with this diet is the time it takes to cut the clover and dandelion, and the inability to get this green feed during the winter months. The yard these hens occupied was 14 x 20 in size, and the house 10 x 12 feet."

"The diet that I have used during the past year, and on which No. 31 made her fourth year's record is as follows:

"Two ounces of shelled corn per hen, per day."

"One ounce of oil meal dissolved in water to every four hens, mixed in a mash composed of three pounds of wheat shorts and one pound of alfalfa meal."

"It should be remembered that this is for forty hens."

"I prefer feeding once a day, at noon. At least this course of noon feeding has given me the greatest success. The mash must be fed first in the winter time, so the hens will eat it

before the frost hardens it. In the summer it makes no difference.

"An ounce of oil meal may seem insignificant, but let any feeder omit it, and notice the result; or omit half an ounce of corn and the oil meal, and see the difference. There is no meat connected with this diet."

"I do not recommend this last diet for anything but Wyandottes, as I have not tried it on any other variety. During the coming summer I shall try it on a pen of Single Comb Brown Leghorns, and will give the result in due time."

"My present hen house has six-foot posts and is banked with straw on the west, north and southeast sides, while the south side is practically open. This is warm enough for Wyandottes, but would not be for any of the Mediterranean breeds."

"Hen No. 31 and three others preferred to roost in an open coop shed the past three winters to sleep in a comfortable hen house, laying regularly, to the astonishment of everyone. The past winter I locked them with the remainder of the flock."

[Editor's Note.—We consider this one of the most notable contributions to the literature of the poultry industry that has appeared for a long time. Mr. Voelz confirms what we have before said about the value of dandelion leaves as a green food for poultry, and his experiments in feeding for eggs have covered enough ground to show that there may be several good systems of feeding for eggs. Just as this is going to the printer we have a letter from Mr. Voelz saying that he has been obliged to discontinue feeding oil meal. In the ration given above, the Leghorns have, as they did not do well on it.]—Poultry.

## PURE BRED VS. SCRUBS

In this day of enlightenment it would seem unnecessary to elaborate upon the utility of pure bred poultry against the scrub stock kept upon the average American farm. Nevertheless there are many today who believe in pure bred cattle and horses, but when the poultry department of the farm is concerned, "Oh, anything will answer that will lay an egg and make good fowl to eat."

There are today many examples of why and how the pure bred in poultry has superseded the worn out phrase, "One chick is as good as another." The fact is exemplified in the matter of fertility alone. Upon the farm a setting of eggs is selected from a large number and many times a satisfactory hatch is made. Should all the eggs on hand at the same time have been set it is safe to say that probably but a small percentage would have been satisfactory either in hatching or raising those hatched. This certainly proved the case among the pioneer layer raisers of this country. —and has been the experience of many new poultry plants started in communities where pure bred poultry was scarce. Being obliged to depend on the average scrub stock as found in the neighborhood has been the downfall of many an aspirant to high honors as well as a full pocketbook. For comparison, visit any thoroughly practical poultry plant of today and you will find from the pure breeds the average fertility will range from 75 per cent to 90 per cent.

Then again, the pure breed in the hands of a practical man (—Oh, you say practical—yes, I say "practical," and if you are interested enough to look this matter over you will wish to become practical, too, and will not rest until you are) will give more uniformity in progeny in every particular, viz., form, age of maturity, color, weight, egg production.

From whence came your scrub stock? It is not difficult to notice the characteristics of two or more pure breeds. Many people claim that the stock comes from in-breeding upon the average farm. Yes, this is true of promiscuous in-breeding.

One says, "get new blood every year." No greater mistake could be made from the fancier's view point, for in breeding pure bred stock the central qualifications of the system are lost. Do not confound the true fancier's line breeding with the average inbreeding as practiced upon the farm.

In-breeding by some so-called fanciers has been shown to be detrimental, but the fault is easily determined, that of the individual and his methods and not with the system. The true fancier seldom errs on this point—he may not be able to produce the object in view, but seldom does the stock lose caste entirely.

While there are many farmers throughout the country that are learning every year the benefits derived from keeping pure bred stock, yet there are altogether too many who entertain the old head-broke idea, "What was good enough for my father is good enough for me." Say, my friend, did you know your father's stock had deteriorated considerably since it came into your possession? Now take my advice and become progressive, learn the demands for a superior product in this line as well as others upon your farm and make a resolution to adopt new methods and obtain your share of the profit in pure bred poultry.

You may have a son or daughter who would be delighted if given an opportunity to care for even a few fowls. Furnish them with the best literature obtainable on the subject and give a helping hand occasionally. The third year following you will say, "It beats all other products on the farm for amount of money invested and labor performed. Guess I'll try my hand at it and I will some day burn the mortgage the same as the churches do."

There are few cities of 5,000 or more in population that are fully supplied with poultry products the year around. While the cold storage plants endeavor to cover the period of general scarcity, yet this is unsatisfactory and could be better supplied by the farmers. When other work is not pressing the time could be devoted to caring for and fattening poultry, which will certainly bring a remunerative price. Herein is found the utility of the pure bred poultry. You can

depend upon the majority of the fowls putting on the desired flesh if you have chosen the breed adapted to your purpose, and give the required food and care.

## KEEPING TAB ON FLOCK

The average poultry-breeder is exceedingly complaisant over the loss of a few chickens or a hen or two. He seems to accept such losses as incidents to the business which must be expected and among the things that must be accepted without murmuring.

It is not at all unusual for a poultryman to rear less than 75 per cent of the chicks he hatches, nor is it uncommon to lose ten hens out of each hundred kept.

If a sheep or swine-breeder were to lose 25 per cent of his pigs and ten per cent of his breeding stock, he would at once begin to seek out the cause and try and find a way of preventing such losses. The poultryman, as a rule, takes such matters entirely too easily.

The loss of ten per cent of the capital stock of any business is a matter to consider seriously. Should the loss in ten is a more serious loss than it would be to lose one cow in ten, because the return in proportion to the investment is greater in the case of the hen.

A good hen will pay 100 per cent on the investment and often twice as much, while it is a good cow that pays 50 per cent on the money invested in her.

A very large proportion of the losses among young chickens is easily preventable. The poultryman should begin to feel that he is neglecting his flock when he loses as many as ten chicks out of every 100, and to lose two hens out of every 100 is losing too many.

To lose chicks by disease, overcrowding, stress of weather, or insect or animal enemies is to show carelessness that is inexcusable, because healthy chicks, which are properly fed and properly protected, have about as good a chance to live as any other farm stock. The same may be said of a flock of hens. If the old hens are weeded out as they perfect year after year, the flock will consist of young, healthy and vigorous birds. Protect them from animal enemies and keep the sleeping quarters free from insects and there should not be a loss.

Often a flock is allowed to run down in vitality by being kept in quarters too close for health. At other times, chicks which breed draughts are allowed to remain upon the farm. In nine times in ten the careless poultry-keeper will be found wondering where his flock could have become infected with disease when the cause is patent to every one who observes the conditions under which it is kept.

Given good care, proper wholesome food and pure water, the health of a flock will remain perfect year after year. Where hens are allowed to sit week after week without being broken up, disease is likely to creep in, and occasionally a case of tuberculosis, the origin of which is hard to determine, but this is a rare disease where fowls are properly bred and carefully attended to.

Every poultryman should try to conduct his business as carefully as he would any other business, for it is the small savings that make for profit in every business. Unnecessary losses have no excuse in any business, and poultrymen who aspire to become masters of the business should try to prevent them.—Poultry.

## WHY BROODER CHICKS DIE

"By far the strongest reason why incubator chicks, hatched of healthy parentage die," says Ida M. Shepler, an Indiana poultry specialist, "is because of the disease called Leukemia, a strange filthy disease that is generated in the droppings of the chicks by heat. It sometimes attacks old fowls, but is the commonest disease that threatens young chicks."

"I have known it to start in a box where young chicks were kept, and in the coops, but its strongest lurking place is on the brooder floors, especially if they are bare, the heat generating the rod-like germs. The chick picking them up as it eats, they quickly invade the blood, eating up the red corpuscles, the chick becomes sleepy, a watery discharge passes from the bowels, and it soon dies, although I have known older chicks to live two weeks before dying."

The Leukemia germ is easily killed. The preventive measure is absolute cleanliness of the floor of the brooder, scalding it as long as a chick stays in it, scalding out the food vessels, keeping clean sand on the floor, removing and destroying every chick that shows first signs of the disease—the sleepy condition. Never for one moment leave one of these Leukemia infected chicks in with the rest, and clean the brooder immediately that it is out."

## POULTRY AND A LIVING

From month to month during the year I receive many personal letters asking me to give advice regarding the advisability of going into the poultry business to make a living from it. I am always more or less reluctant about giving advice of this nature for the simple reason that the majority of correspondents do not take kindly to my suggestions. However, I will give an outline of the best methods of going into poultry raising to make a livelihood from it.

In the first place any business must be built up from a small beginning. This is just as true of poultry as of any other line of business. I have seen many poultry plants sold for what they would bring after two years of unsuccessful operation. Of course these plants cost an enormous outlay originally—and were managed by greenhorns—for this reason I am loath to advise any one to go into the poultry business other than on a small scale to start with.

The best returns in the poultry business are always from eggs for market. The breeder of poultry who can

produce a large number of fresh eggs daily can always find a good market for them among the best hotels of the country. There is hardly a location in British Columbia that is handy to train service, which may not be utilized in building up a large egg plant or farm.

To the person wishing to learn the poultry business, I would suggest that he or she purchase an incubator and a couple of brooders to start with. Follow them with a small flock of from twenty-five to fifty hens of a good egg laying breed to start with. Purchase this stock in the fall and winter. A soon as the eggs are fertile and ready for incubation get the incubator going. If after the second hatch with your machine you feel that you can make more headway with another, purchase it. The cost of a good incubator is not more than about \$18 for a 200 egg machine. You will learn by handling your fowls during the winter how to feed for eggs and how to keep them from lice and house them in good sanitary conditions. You will also understand the little things that go to make up success in the poultry business.

If you have a natural liking for the work, it means success, for in order to make it a success you must take an interest in it. This is just as true of the poultry business as of any kind of live stock work. If you are successful with your small outfit, you can enlarge the capacity of your poultry business until within three years you will be in shape to keep about five hundred head of laying hens.

You remember that the general average of poultry raising as given by statistics is something like this: Only half the eggs set in the incubators or brooders hatch, but half of the chicks hatched grow to maturity; but 50 per cent of these are laying pullets. Of course cockerels may be capitalized and sold to pay for the feed and expense of raising the pullets.

## WHAT SQUABS ARE

Squabs are the young pigeons, and are much prized especially in the larger cities, as a tender and delicate article of food. They are to be found on the menus of hotels and restaurants at high prices. And although more squabs are raised every year, the supply cannot begin to keep up the demand. Wild game becomes more scarce each year, and squabs are the only satisfactory substitutes. Hence, squab breeders are reaping a rich harvest. Squabs bring fancy prices, ranging from \$3 to \$6 per dozen, depending upon the season and the quality of the birds. They bring the highest price during the winter months. Squab is a great delicacy. Its meat is very tender and of exquisite flavor. It can be taken by the sick when other solid food will be refused. Epileptics delight in it, and every year it is becoming more and more appreciated by the general public. The flesh of pigeons is not a new article of food. It has been used for centuries. The ancient Romans kept pigeons for pleasure and for food, and they considered a prominent place at the banquets.

## Does Squab Raising Pay?

It takes but a small place or capital to start to raise squabs, in a modest way, and makes an interesting and profitable side line for a person who is engaged during a portion of the day. In fact, we know of no business which, with proper care, is so safe and profitable as squab raising. A few hours' time, morning and evening, will properly care for a loft of 50 to 100 pairs of breeders, and the profits derived therefrom will add many a dollar to one's income. The raising of squabs is especially attractive to women, as the work is light, clean and most fascinating. No trouble need be taken as to the rearing of the young. The parent bird does that effectively until the squabs are ready for the market. Squabs are ready for the market from 50c to \$1 a pair. The total expense for feed and extras for a pair of breeders and their young will not exceed \$1.30 per pair.—Poultry Success

AROUND THE FARM  
OBSERVATION ON HORSES

The present generation of users of the horse as a draft animal has inherited the methods of harnessing him which have come from a considerable antiquity. These methods have been greatly improved by our recent studies of how the horse works in hauling and it is believed that some explanation of what the harness is for would be both interesting and profitable. This is especially so in these days when the mechanical motor is coming up to be considered as a substitute for the horse as a draft animal and increasing attention is directed to what we ask the horse to do in hauling heavy loads when it is sought to replace him by mechanical power.

In the first place the horse is like any other motor in that he hauls most powerfully at low speeds. If he is asked to develop his energy at high speeds he must necessarily have the weight diminished. This is pursuant to the mechanical law that work is product made up of two factors; the force and the other is the distance through which that force moves. If the unit of force is in pounds and the unit of distance moved is in feet, when they are multiplied together the product is called by engineers by the compound name of "foot-pounds." James Watt, in making contracts for mechanical motors to replace horses for pumping and other work, ascertained that a powerful Norman draft horse of the Percheron type could do in a minute of time an amount of work represented by thirty three thousand foot-pounds.

The horse exerts this effort of his to move a weight or mass over the ground by a pushing action against his collar. This push of his is led by the traces to the whiffletree so as to equalize the possible unequal pull of two horses in a team. How does the horse push against his collar?

## Mechanical Features of the "Pull"

The answer to this is that he allows his weight to fall forward, relieving

like a weighted lever around the point where his hind feet rest on the ground, as an angle or centre point of which such rotation occurs. If the resistance to the thrust against his collar is greater than the resistance between his feet and the ground or pavement, it is his foot which slips back rather than the load which is thrust forward. This is the difficulty with slippery pavements in mud or ice and when the shoe calks are dull or smooth. If you watch a powerful horse from above, as from an omnibus box or the box of a high truck, you will see that he twists his backbone at each step of his hind feet, so as to throw his centre of gravity into a vertical plane passing through his hind foot, touching the ground and the centre line of his collar half way between the two traces. Watch him do this the next time you are above him as he pulls.

This explains why a grown horse pulls more than a pony; it explains why a tall horse is more powerful than a short horse. When you put both animals together the heavier weight can fall further for each step, before the horse must put forward his fore leg to catch himself, and consequently he is a more powerful draft animal. The work which a horse does in hauling is therefore to lift his weight on the four wheels of his body, the distance that he allows it to fall at each step. By hauling slowly he lets it fall further at each step, and consequently his hind leg seems to stretch out behind his body further than when he is trotting, and an impression is given that he is "spurring the ground" with his hind feet. He is not really doing so, but is working hard lifting his own weight a greater distance per step.

## The Hitching

The trace or tug should lead from the collar to the whiffletree in such direction that as much as possible of the horse's weight should be transferred into horizontal pull of the wagon body. When the trace is led obliquely downward it helps to lift the weight on the four wheels slightly, but the distance that he allows it to fall at each step. By hauling slowly he lets it fall further at each step, and consequently his hind leg seems to stretch out behind his body further than when he is trotting, and an impression is given that he is "spurring the ground" with his hind feet. He is not really doing so, but is working hard lifting his own weight a greater distance per step.

## Holding Back

When it comes to backing the load, or holding back on hills, the single horse between shafts throws his weight backwards against the breeching strap, exactly as in hauling he throws it forward against the collar. The weighted lever is now rotating around the front feet of the horse as an axis of center. If his front feet slip he cannot hold back. He bends his hind feet under him so as to take the weight off them and throw it into his holding back process against the breeching. If the ground will give him adhesion he can take his full weight off his front feet. If the load is heavy, however, the thrust on the breeching may upset the horse from behind and tend to make him turn a somersault or do what the boatman calls "pooping," as applied to a boat. Under these conditions the horse himself is the one who must keep his body to prevent himself from being thrown over; again with the hind feet tucked under him.

When two horses are hitched in a team without a shaft between them, but a pole, the holdback straps are attached by straps or chains to the front end of the pole. These chains lead to the collar, which is attached to the pole. The horse therefore throws his weight on the end of the pole through the chains. This arrangement is most unfortunate for the horse. Instead of throwing the weight into planes parallel with the motion of the wagon the horse throws his weight into the plane of the pole chain, which is oblique to that direction. His tendency is therefore to throw himself outwards from the pole in an effort to get into the line of the pull of the pole chain. The traces prevent this and the driver tries to bring him sideways by the reins or by the whip, because it looks queer when a horse is pulling outwards. The effect on the horse anatomically is unfortunate, because it twists his vertebral column at the withers and tends to do what the surgeons call "wring" the withers. The horse is apt also to tilt his body outwards, keeping his feet nearer to the plane of the pole, and as a result, on slippery asphalt or in icy weather his feet go from under him, he falls sideways and his feet become tangled up with those of his mate as he falls outward on the pavement. This is the hardest position for him to get into, usually necessitating his being unharnessed and the wagon backed away.

## Suggested Remedy

What would seem to be required is a method of attaching the holdback straps to an arrangement which should in effect act in the holding back process as the whiffletree acts in hauling. The spreader, which is much used in heavy team work, does not meet the requirement altogether, although it relieves the difficulty in part by transferring the weight of the holdback to the neck of the pole in holding back the stress from one horse to the other, and the lighter horse is forced sideways by that one of the two which has the best adhesion to the ground, or, in other words, the heaviest weight. The frame should be stiffly connected to the pole, so far as sideways motions are con-

cerned, while permitting a certain flexibility back and forth to allow for unequal holding back effort of the two horses. In a three horse team with two poles the middle one alone produces his holding back motion without strain to his backbone and with the greatest effectiveness.

The fact that our methods of harnessing have been inherited from generations which knew how to work in leather better than it knew how to solve problems of draft must doubtless explain our slow willingness to help our faithful servant to do his work with the best effectiveness.

I shall be glad if the foregoing suggestions shall result in relieving our inarticulate servant from doing his work under uncomfortable conditions, which unfortunately he is unable to explain in a satisfactory manner to the driver, who cannot understand his language. A careful driver, however, will understand a horse's needs.—Prof. F. R. Hutton, in Rider and Driver.

## BEST USE OF SKIM MILK

Skim-milk is very often fed by farmers too lavishly. They have a considerable quantity of it and they feed it, therefore the pigs receive all they will drink sometimes more. I have seen farms where there was skim-milk standing in the troughs all day. Now this is extravagance. If we are to make the best use of our dairy products, as we should, there is no better way to use them than for lactating pigs. We kept account of the amount of milk that each pig drank, and we concluded to determine the amount of skim-milk that was most profitable to feed to young pigs. To some we fed as high as thirty pounds a day—all that they could possibly drink, and they received hardly anything else, and to others we fed as low as two pounds a day. We kept account of the amount of milk that each lot was fed. We valued the skim-milk according to the results it had when fed along with the meal, and the results obtained were as follows: Where we fed thirty pounds a day of skim-milk—all they would consume in addition to a small amount of meal—the pigs were worth about eight cents per 100 pounds. Another lot received twenty-five pounds a day and we found that the skim-milk was worth ten cents per 100 pounds. Other lots got about twenty pounds of skim-milk a day. Where we fed twenty pounds of skim-milk a day, the pigs were worth twelve cents per 100 pounds. When we fed fifteen to eighteen pounds it was worth 15 cents. When we fed from ten to twelve pounds we got a little over twenty cents. When we fed eight pounds we got 25 cents. When we fed from four to six pounds it was worth over 20 cents a pound of milk. When we fed fifteen to eighteen pounds it was worth 40 cents—a little over 40 cents. Now you see the wonderful increase in value that the skim-milk underwent when fed in small quantities. Skim-milk is valuable not only as a feed, but it acts as a good aid to digestion, or helps to digest other foods and makes them more valuable. Where we fed meal alone it cost us \$1.50 for 100 pounds of bacon, when we fed skim-milk with it at the rate of from three to five pounds a day valued at 50 cents per 100 pounds, it cost us only \$3.50, and where fed in addition to a small amount of roots it made the cost even less.—J. H. Grisdale, in Nor-West Farmer.

## THE ART OF MILKING

"The chief trouble with a large herd of dairy cattle," says the Rural World, "is in getting them milked properly. This work is a delicate plant and enough no doubt, but few of them or experts at the work; there are others, again, whose services are perhaps not so much needed as those of the milkers. The two main points in milking are gentleness and quickness. Of the two, quickness is the most essential, for a milkman who is slow and inefficient. Few milkers are cruel, but a great number are slow. Experiments have been made regarding this matter of quick vs. slow milking, and the result was that milking has sometimes the effect of reducing the butter fat in the milk to the extent of 11 per cent, besides showing a decided diminution in the quantity of the milk."

"Scientists tell us that the formation of the milk largely takes place after the process of milking has begun. The distended vessel, or udder, contains but a small proportion of milk actually in a secreted or perfected condition. Professor Stewart, a leading American authority on the subject, compares the secretion of milk to the secretion of tears: the latter only flow when there is a mental excitement of a painful nature, while milk secretion requires a mental excitement of a pleasurable character—or it may be compared to the sudden development of saliva in the mouth of a hungry man when he sees a plate of the roast beef. We do not yet know all about the secretion of the milk in the udder, but we know this much, that when a cow is milked, the milk becomes a dawdler also. And we know, further, that if the practice of slow milking be pursued for a length of time, the cow will soon go dry. A cow may be fed ever so well, obtaining the best of everything she can eat, but if she is not properly milked, much of the food which she takes will be thrown upon her as waste, for she only converts such attentions into beef, instead of into milk. On the other hand, no one who has milked a quick milker alone will cause a cow to give more milk, but it will certainly stimulate the secretion if accompanied with gentleness and good treatment in other respects."

## STONE WORK

Sooner or later there arises a need for stonework or masonry in some form around the home garden or on the farm, and oftentimes when the need is pressing the necessary workman cannot be had, or perhaps, the cash cannot be spared. I have laid hundreds of cubic feet of rock wall (made from the ordinary stone picked from the fields of my farm) that is as neat, smooth and substantial in its character as though laid of dressed rock or pressed brick by a skilled mason; thereby saving hundreds of dollars besides helping to rid land of a nuisance. Previously to doing this work, I had made a rough wall, from usually a half a foot to a foot high, and it was so high, that the most unskilled laborer can lay rock almost equal to an expert, and at less than one-fourth the expense.

For a straight plain wall, upon which to rest the sill of a shed, or veranda, procure some inch planks—a foot in width and sixteen feet long—a convenient size. Stand two rows of plank upon edge where the wall is to be. Place these as far apart as the required thickness of the wall. Drive stakes at intervals of three or four feet, against the outside of each plank to hold the plank in place. Be sure they are set firmly in the ground so that the pressure of the rocks will not move them out of line, nailing the plank thereto from the inside, being careful that the top edges of both planks are level from end to end and of even height. This makes a long trough open at top and ends, with the ground for the bottom. Now remove the earth from the bottom of this trough till a firm foundation for the wall is reached.

The only special tools needed for the rock work, are a small stone hammer, weighing about two pounds, a mallet, a trowel and spirit level. For brick work the hammer can be dispensed with. Select flat stones, with at least one straight edge, if possible, but in case none of this sort can be had, the uneven projections are to be knocked off with the hammer, so that an approximately straight edge is formed. Lay a few loads of any rough boulders to be broken up, for filling purposes, will not come in amiss. The spaces between the stones are to be filled with mortar. It is sometimes convenient to keep a supply of direct mortar handy. Partially sink into the ground a water tight barrel. Put three pecks of good unsifted slack in the barrel, pour over it five buckets of water, allow it to stand till thoroughly slack, stirring occasionally with a long-handled shovel. In about an hour it will be ready to use. Thin the consistency of cream by adding more water.

While the lime is slackening, construct the mortar-bed. Stand three planks on edge, forming the two sides and end of a box, similar in size and shape to a one-horse wagon body. Lay planks on the ground for the bottom, fitting the edges closely together. A few loads of clean, sharp sand having been hauled, shovel into the mortar a good wheelbarrow load, dig out a hole in the middle, pour in two or three bucketsful of the cream of lime, and with a hoe well mix in the sand, till the mass is of proper consistency. The depressions in the middle may be filled, pounding all well down with the hammer. The next course now being in order, mortar (a little at a time) is placed upon the first course, and a rock laid upon it, so that it will come over the joint formed by two rocks coming together. In the next course, remove the mortar always by hand, filling, pounding all well down with the hammer. The next course now being in order, mortar (a little at a time) is placed upon the first course, and a rock laid upon it, so that it will come over the joint formed by two rocks coming together. In the next course, remove the mortar always by hand, filling, pounding all well down with the hammer. The next course now being in order, mortar (a little at a time) is placed upon the first course, and a rock laid upon it, so that it will come over the joint formed by two rocks coming together. In the next course, remove the mortar always by hand, filling, pounding all well down with the hammer. The next course now being in order, mortar (a little at a time) is placed upon the first course, and a rock laid upon it, so that it will come over the joint formed by two rocks coming together. In the next course, remove the mortar always by hand, filling, pounding all well down with the hammer. The next course now being in order, mortar (a little at a time) is placed upon the first course, and a rock laid upon it, so that it will come over the joint formed by two rocks coming together. In the next course, remove the mortar always by hand, filling, pounding all well down with the hammer. The next course now being in order, mortar (a little at a time) is placed upon the first course, and a rock laid upon it, so that it will come over the joint formed by two rocks coming together. In the next course, remove the mortar always by hand, filling, pounding all well down with the hammer. The next course now being in order, mortar (a little at a time) is placed upon the first course, and a rock laid upon it, so that it will come over the joint formed by two rocks coming together. In the next course, remove the mortar always by hand, filling, pounding all well down with the hammer. The next course now being in order, mortar (a little at a time) is placed upon the first course, and a rock laid upon it, so that it will come over the joint formed by two rocks coming together. In the next course, remove the mortar always by hand, filling, pounding all well down with the hammer. The next course now being in order, mortar (a little at a time) is placed upon the first course, and a rock laid upon it, so that it will come over the joint formed by two rocks coming together. In the next course, remove the mortar always by hand, filling, pounding all well down with the hammer. The next course now being in order, mortar (a little at a time) is placed upon the first course, and a rock laid upon it, so that it will come over the joint formed by two rocks coming together. In the next course, remove the mortar always by hand, filling, pounding all well down with the hammer. The next course now being in order, mortar (a little at a time) is placed upon the first course, and a rock laid upon it, so that it will come over the joint formed by two rocks coming together. In the next course, remove the mortar always by hand, filling, pounding all well down with the hammer. The next course now being in order, mortar (a little at a time) is placed upon the first course, and a rock laid upon it, so that it will come over the joint formed by two rocks coming together. In the next course, remove the mortar always by hand, filling, pounding all well down with the hammer. The next course now being in order, mortar (a little at a time) is placed upon the first course, and a rock laid upon it, so that it will come over the joint formed by two rocks coming together. In the next course, remove the mortar always by hand, filling, pounding all well down with the hammer. The next course now being in order, mortar (a little at a time) is placed upon the first course, and a rock laid upon it, so that it will come over the joint formed by two rocks coming together. In the next course, remove the mortar always by hand, filling, pounding all well down with the hammer. The next course now being in order, mortar (a little at a time) is placed upon the first course, and a rock laid upon it, so that it will come over the joint formed by two rocks coming together. In the next course, remove the mortar always by hand, filling, pounding all well down with the hammer. The next course now being in order, mortar (a little at a time) is placed upon the first course, and a rock laid upon it, so that it will come over the joint formed by two rocks coming together. In the next course, remove the mortar always by hand, filling, pounding all well down with the hammer. The next course now being in order, mortar (a little at a time) is placed upon the first course, and a rock laid upon it, so



# THE CRUCIBLES OF THE CREATOR

Public Opinion—During the past few days many important scientific and other associations have held their meetings and have discussed an amazing number of interesting topics—full ultimately of great importance to the well being, happiness and intelligence of the race. These meetings are records of the latest discoveries of science; of the latest advances in speculation; of the most optimistic hopes for social reform. In the following pages, therefore, we give some of the most arresting statements made by various speakers at the meetings of the:

British Association at Leicester.  
British Medical Association at Exeter.  
Congress of School Hygiene in London.  
International Housing Congress in London.

With the proceedings of the International Congress against alcoholism, which has been meeting at Stockholm, we hope to deal next week, as also with some of the economic discussions at the British Association.

## Sir David Gill's Address

Sir David Gill's presidential address to the British Association dealt with astronomy—the subject to which he has devoted his life. "The ancient philosophers," said Sir David, "were confident in the adequacy of their intellectual powers alone to determine the laws of the universe and regulate the actions of their fellow men, and they did not hesitate to employ the same unsupported means for the regulation of the riddle of the universe. Every school of philosophy was agreed that some object which they could see was a fixed cen-

tre of the universe, and the battle was fought as to what that centre was. The absence of facts, their entire ignorance of methods of exact measurement, did not daunt them, and the question furnished them a subject of dispute and fruitless occupation for 25 centuries.

## Bradley's Meridian

"But astronomers now recognize that Bradley's meridian observations at Greenwich, made only 150 years ago, have contributed more to the advancement of sidereal astronomy than all the speculations of preceding centuries. They also have learned the lesson that human knowledge in the slowly developing phenomena of sidereal astronomy must be content to progress by the accumulating labors of successive generations of men; that progress will be measured for generations yet to come more by the amount of honest, well directed and systematically discussed observation than by the most brilliant speculation; and that, in observation, concentrated systematic effort on a special thoughtfully selected problem will be of more avail than the most brilliant but disconnected work. By these means we shall learn more and more of the wonders that surround us and recognize our limitations when measurement and facts fail us.

"Huggins' spectroscopic has shown that many nebulae are not stars at all, but are vast patches of nebulous light in the sky, are but incandescent masses of luminous gas. Evidence upon evidence has accumulated to show that such nebulae consist of the matter out of which stars (i.e. suns) have been and are being

evolved. The different types of star spectra form such a complete and gradual sequence (from simple spectra resembling those of nebulae upwards through types of gradually increasing complexity (as to suggest that we have before us, written in the cryptograms of these spectra, the complete story of the evolution of suns from the incandescent nebulae upwards to the most active sun (like our own), and then downward to the almost heatless and invisible ball. The period during which human life has existed on our globe is probably too short—on our first parents had begun the work—to afford observational proof of such a cycle of change in any particular star but the fact of such evolution, with the evidence before us, can hardly be doubted.

## Stars as Crucibles

"I most fully believe that, when the modifications of terrestrial spectra under sufficiently varied conditions of temperature, pressure, and environment have been further studied, this conclusion will be greatly strengthened. But in this study we must have regard also to the spectra of the stars themselves. The stars are the crucibles of the Creator. There we see matter under conditions of temperature and pressure, and environment, the variety of which we cannot hope to emulate in our laboratories, and on a scale of magnitude beside which the proportion of our greatest experiment is less than that of the drop to the ocean. The spectroscopic astronomer has to think the physicist and the chemist for the foundation of his science. But the time is coming—we are at it now—when the astronomer will repay the

debt by wide-reaching contributions to the very fundamentals of chemical science. By patient, long-continued labor in the minute sifting of numerical results the grand discovery has been made that a great part of the sun so far as we have visible knowledge of it, is occupied by two majestic streams of stars traveling in opposite directions.

## The Ignorance of Science

"Accurate and minute measurement has given us some certain knowledge as to the distances of the stars within a certain limited portion of space, and in the cryptograms of their spectra has been deciphered the amazing truth that the stars of both streams are alike in design, alike in chemical constitution, and alike in process of development. But whence have come the two vast streams of matter out of which have been evolved these stars that now move through space in such majestic procession? The hundreds of millions of stars that comprise these streams are they the sole non-durable occupants of space? However vast may be the system itself is but a speck in illimitable space; may it not be but one of millions of such systems that pervade the infinite? We do not know. Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst thou find out the mind of the Creator? Among other interesting statements by Sir David Gill were these:

"The metre is not one-millionth of that length. It cannot be scientific intended to be; it is merely a certain piece of metal approximately of that length. It cannot be scientifically described otherwise than as a piece of metal whose length is 0.000,

C. at the epoch A. D. 1906 equals 1,553,164 times the wave length of the red line of the spectrum of cadmium when the latter is observed in dry air at the temperature of 15 degrees C. The normal hydrogen line at a pressure of 760 mm. of mercury at 0 deg. C."

## Sir David's Dream

"It is a dream of my life to see the great African arc on the 30th meridian completed. We have now continuous triangulation from Cape L'Agulhas to within 50 miles of the southern end of Lake Tanganyika—that is to say, a continuous geodetic survey extending over 25 degrees of latitude. The African arc, if my dream is realized, will extend from Cape L'Agulhas to Cairo, thence round the eastern shore of the Mediterranean and the islands of Greece, and there meet the triangulation of Greece itself, the latter being already connected with Struve's great arc, which terminates at the North Cape in latitude 70 degrees N. This will constitute an arc of 105 degrees in length—the longest arc of meridian that is measurable on the earth's surface."

"The sun's distance is now almost certainly known within one-thousandth part of its amount. The same series of observations also yielded a very reliable determination of the mass of the moon. The more recently discovered planet Eros, which in 1900 approached the earth within one-third of the mean distance of the sun, afforded a most unexpected and welcome opportunity for redetermining the solar parallax—an opportunity which was largely taken advantage of by the principal observatories of the northern hemisphere.

"In 1931 Eros will approach the earth within one-sixth part of the sun's mean distance, and the fault will rest with astronomers of that day if they do not succeed in determining the solar parallax within one ten-thousandth part of its amount. Now is the time for preparation. We ought to construct telescopes specially designed for the work. These telescopes should be applied to the charting of the stars near the path which Eros will describe at its opposition in 1931. A congress of astronomers should assemble in 1905 to consider what steps should be taken with reference to the imposition of Eros in 1931."

## Value of Star-Catalogues

"The value of a star-catalogue of precision for present purposes of cosmic research varies as the square of its age and the square of its accuracy. We cannot alter the epoch of our observation, but we can increase their value fourfold by doubling their accuracy. Hence it is that many of our greater astronomers have devoted their lives chiefly to the accumulation of meridian observations of high precision, holding the view that to advance such precision is the most valuable service to science they could undertake, and comforted in their unselfish and laborious work only by the consciousness that they are preparing a solid foundation on which future astronomers may safely raise the superstructure of sound knowledge.

"Stars (or suns) have independent motions of their own in space. This at once creates a new difficulty—viz., that of defining an absolute locus in space. The human mind may exhaust itself in the effort, but it can

never solve the problem. We can imagine, for example, the position of the sun at any moment to be defined with reference to any number of surrounding stars, but by no effort of imagination can we devise means of defining the absolute position of a body in space without reference to surrounding material objects. If, therefore, the referring objects have unknown motions of their own, the rigor of the definition is lost."

## A Century Hence

"It now seems almost certain that the true value of the sun's velocity lies between 18 and 20 kilometres per second; or, if we adopt the mean value, 19 kilometres per second; this would correspond exactly with a yearly motion of the sun through space equal to four times the distance of the sun from the earth. Thus the sun's yearly motion being four times the sun's distance, the parallactic motion of stars in which this motion is un-forgotten must be four times their parallax."

"As the result of the Congress of Astronomers held in Paris in 1887, some sixteen of the principal observatories in the world are engaged, as is well known, in the laborious task, not only of photographing the heavens, but of measuring these photographs and publishing the relative positions of the stars on the plates down to the eleventh magnitude. A century hence, this great work will have to be repeated, and then, if any of the present day have done our duty thoroughly, our successors will have the data for an infinitely more complete and thorough discussion of the motions of the sidereal system than any that can be attempted today."

# A Traveler With Mark Twain Tells of Incidents on Ocean Voyage

Long before the reporters swarmed over the side of the Minnetonka at quarantine in New York the other day to meet Mark Twain on his return from Europe, Mr. Clemens' fellow passengers had found out what some of the reporters learned for the first time, and that was that Mark Twain, except on occasions when he sets out to be humorous, is ordinarily a most serious person. He is no joker in the ordinary affairs of life. At the same time the fellow passengers learned, that when Mark Twain travels he is practically about all there is to the company. He dominated the Minnetonka from the moment she set out until she arrived.

One of Mr. Clemens' fellow travelers was a western woman and being a person used to observing things and setting them down she prepared a record of the voyage. Here is what she saw, heard and observed as she wrote it out for the New York Sun:

## Old England's Farewell

The Minnetonka had not been gone from her dock an hour when the private yacht of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, the ancient and almost mediaeval organization which controls practically all the shipping entering and leaving the ports of Great Britain, drew alongside in the Thames with a special committee on board to say England's farewell to Mr. Clemens. The yacht kept along with us for several minutes, and as they were about to steam away the committee gave three rousing cheers for him. Then someone from the yacht called out:

"They will be making you president of the United States after this."

"I'll have to steal another cup before I will be eligible," he shouted back.

Then they gave three more cheers and sailed away, amid much waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The boat people then settled down to get acquainted with its distinguished passenger. They found him kindly, affable, an eager watcher of the ships' craft, and could well have called him a fondness which centered itself finally upon Dorothy Quick, the 11-year-old girl about whom the newspapers have printed so much.

"He is growing old gracefully," was the first comment of the passengers.

## Very Fond of His Pipe

For several days Twain's famous white suit did not come forth, but he wore a grey suit and white cravat, a thick ulster and a grey cap, which he wore with a somewhat mischievous grin and could well have called a shaggy eyebrow, which he kept white now, he kept with him much of the time he was on deck his pipe, which he smoked slowly and affectionately. His grey hair was about the only sign of his years. His step was light and quick and in it what he had said to the effect that he felt seven years younger than when he reached England five weeks before. It was the general opinion of the passengers that judging from his appearance he certainly need be in no hurry to "complete arrangements for his funeral."

Mr. Clemens was soon the centre of various groups. He was always willing to talk and the passengers drew him out constantly. His voice was low and his speech slow, but yet clear and he used no superfluous words. He used his cigar or pipe in making gestures and he had the gift of portraiture.

Incidents so perfectly that his listeners seemed to have been present at the time.

## The Kitten in the Abbey

One of the stories that he told was of his first visit to Westminster Abbey. He went there with Ben Stanley and purposely "sat at night." They started about midnight on their tour of the beautiful structure, spending some three hours among the tombs and monuments, their lanterns emphasizing the faces and figures and throwing a dim, weird light over the surroundings. A kitten, he said, had followed them in from the street and had gone skipping from one tomb to another with them.

After a time the kitten got tired and as they were about to leave the building they missed it, altogether. They went back to find it, and found it curled up and fast asleep on Queen Elizabeth's breast. Mr. Clemens said that if a cat might look at a king surely a small kitten might make friends with a queen's tomb and give a bit of life and warmth to the cold marble which spelled out her career and greatness.

Mr. Clemens spoke of the guests at the forty or more dinners that he attended and seemed proud of the fact that the guests were selected not so much on account of rank and station, but because they were noted for things accomplished. He dwelt upon the brightness of both hosts and guests and added:

"It was most enjoyable, but hard work for me, and I told them so. You see I like to do all the talking myself, and when you do all the talking it is easy, but with these bright people I felt almost lost, and I confess to being somewhat put to it to keep my end up."

It was in describing his reception at Oxford that words seemed to fail him a bit, and his voice became more soft and full of deep feeling.

"It was the best time I ever had in my life," he said repeatedly. He dwelt especially upon the beauty of the Oxford passage and on the beauty surrounding it all.

"The birds were not disturbed by it, but fluttered along with it, and seemed to enjoy it as much as anybody. And the swans in the river were undisturbed by all the life and color and gaiety, but acted as if used to it and unconsciously took their part in and added to the beauty and joy of the picture."

## A Collision at Sea

Then there was the incident of the collision at sea, about which much has been said and which, in a way, the details thus far having escaped print. Whatever Mark Twain's experience as a Mississippi pilot may have been, it is probable that he never faced a more thrilling five minutes than he did on the morning of that collision when he heard the order:

"All hands on deck. Man the boats."

It occurred on the third day out from London at 6.30 in the morning, when the second blow out of the fog and mist a big four-masted schooner, the Stirling, close on the Minnetonka's starboard side and bearing down at a lively rate. By the quick manoeuvring of the Minnetonka the force of the impact was greatly lessened, so that the schooner struck only a glancing blow, bounded back and then struck a second blow, punching a hole in the Minnetonka's side, just forward of the saloon about the water line. The blow tore away the bowsprit and head sails of the schooner, and she

gave the Minnetonka's side a hard scraping as she dragged along.

The collision gave us quite a shaking up and the order for all hands to come on deck was obeyed instantly, the passengers appearing in pajamas, bath robes, kimonos, steamer rugs or whatever came to hand in the first excitement. The life-boats were swung out and completely manned for lowering, and for a few minutes we had visions of bobbing about in the fog in these small boats until picked up by some passing vessel. Every one seemed self-possessed and only one or two women showed signs of hysteria.

Mr. Clemens was one of the first on deck, clad in a bathrobe, slippers and cap. He manifested great interest in what was going on but was entirely calm and apparently not disturbed in the least. As soon as possible the captain hurried forward and assured Mr. Clemens that we were all right.

"I know we are all right," returned Mr. Clemens, "but how about the ship?"

"We will do our best to find out," replied Captain Layland, and then the Minnetonka swung about in search for the schooner. We cruised about a long time sounding the whistle, but no trace of the boat was found and we were obliged to abandon the search. She left a piece of iron plate and some of her wood as she tore away from the Minnetonka and that was all we knew of her, all hands hoping that no serious harm had come to her.

Mr. Ashcroft, Mr. Clemens' traveling companion, drew up some resolutions of testimonial to the captain and crew, which were signed by every passenger on board, expressing "deep gratitude for and appreciation of the unceasing care" which they exercised.

The collision, however, gave rise to the most exciting and sustained arguments on the voyage.

## Doesn't Wear Pajamas

Almost as soon as the news was made known that the danger was over a stage whisper went around that Mark Twain was clad in pink pajamas. Another report was that they were blue and another was that while they were pajamas all right they were yellow. The men passengers became much interested, while the excitement was strong among the women as they hurried about to catch a glimpse of the costume. Before many of them could get aloft Mark Twain had disappeared like the schooner. There was plenty of other colored pajamas there and gay bathing robes, but no Mark Twain in pink pajamas. There remained a few persons who insisted that they had seen him with their own eyes and he did wear pink pajamas.

No one felt like asking Mr. Clemens himself about so delicate a matter and so the question was submitted to Mr. Ashcroft.

"I am sorry to disappoint you," he said, "but as a matter of fact, Mr. Clemens doesn't wear pajamas at all, but a night shirt, a sort of double-barrelled nightshirt, a cotton one with a flannel one over it, and it was this double garment that he had on at the time of the collision and over it he slipped his bathrobe. His cap and slippers completed his costume. His bathrobe is a yellowish affair, but it isn't pink and it isn't blue, and it isn't pajamas."

Soon after breakfast that morning Mr. Clemens appeared in the familiar gray suit and expressed regret about the missing schooner and frequently

expressed the wish that we might learn of her fate.

After that a discussion arose on the ship as to whether the humorous things said by Mark Twain derived their humor mostly from the manner in which they were said. Discussion waxed warm on it and it was decided finally that if some one could be found who would say the same sort of things in the same way, day in and day out by rail, by car, by ship, he would be as humorous as Mark Twain, and that was the end of it.

## His Best Walking Tour

Mr. Clemens was the life of the usual ship's concert and he told a story. He said:

"I remember once that I started on an extended walking tour in the Black Forest. My companion was a clergyman of reckless disposition who was not over careful what kind of company he kept. Our first step was to buy pedometers, for we wanted to tell our literary friends at home just how far we walked. Our next step was to secure railroad tickets. We had a good excuse because, you see, we had a lot of ground to cover that day and it was a matter of judgment that we decided us to do that part of our walking tour by rail. It was strange, but some way we never did find it possible to get along without railroad trains for the rest of the trip. It was the best walking tour I ever had."

Mr. Clemens wore his white serge suit that evening for the first time on the ship and the passengers felt more of their curiosity satisfied. The degree of Master of Goodfellowship was conferred upon him then and there and the passengers left the ship with regret at saying good-bye to him.

# New British Antarctic Expedition

London, Aug. 26.—Although Mr. E. H. Shackleton and several other members of the South Polar expedition which he has organized will not leave this country until the autumn, the vessel which is to carry the exploring party to their base of operations on King Edward VII. Land, and which is designed, moreover, to carry out important magnetic surveys in connection with the expedition, has already sailed from the Thames. A Newfoundland sloop of 227 tons net register, the Nimrod, as the vessel is called, is adapted to withstand great ice pressure and has an excellent record of work behind her. Since her arrival in the East India company's docks at Blackwall in the middle of June she has been completely overhauled and put in a state of thorough repair. New quarters have been put in not only for the officers and scientific staff, but for the crew, and the accommodation forward is now exceptionally good for a vessel of her class. Two new masts have been inserted, and having entered the Thames as a schooner she will have as a barkentine masted ship with auxiliary engines of about 60 horsepower. She can develop, under favorable conditions, a speed of seven knots.

In charge of the vessel will be Lieutenant Rupert England, R.N.R., who was second in command of the Morning on both her voyages to the Antarctic seas in relief of the Discovery expedition. Others who will be on board during the outward voyage of the Nimrod are Mr. James Murray, the biologist of the expedition, who has had five years' experience as assistant to Sir John Murray; Mr. W. A. Michell, the ship's surgeon and zoologist, and Mr. A. F. Mackay, the junior surgeon of the landing party, who will also engage in zoological work.

Four months have been allowed for the voyage to Lyttelton, New Zealand, where the vessel will be joined by the remaining members of the expedition. These include, besides Mr. Shackleton, Mr. Eric Marshall, the senior surgeon of the shore party and cartographer of the expedition; Lieutenant Adams, R. N. R., who will be in charge of the meteorological work; Sir Philip Brocklehurst, who has also had experience of survey work and field geology; and Ernest Joyce, lately first-class petty officer of the navy, who did excellent work on the Discovery expedition, and who will be in charge of the dogs and sledges. Dr. David, professor of geology in Sydney university, has arranged to accompany the expedition south to King Edward VII. Land and, all told, the officers and staff and crew of the

Nimrod on the last stage of her long voyage will number about 34 persons.

On King Edward VII. Land winter quarters will be established for a party of 12 with provisions for a couple of years, and the Nimrod will then return to New Zealand, engaging, if there is time, to make a second voyage in a preliminary voyage of exploration eastwards in the direction of Alexander I. Land. Except to the westwards, from which direction King Edward VII. Land was approached first by Sir James Ross 60 years later by the Discovery expedition, the region around that patch of coast is absolutely unknown, and the landing party will have before them an excellent field for exploring work. Mr. Shackleton does not conceal the fact that the main object he has in view is to reach the south pole, and apart from the appeal to the imagination made by such enterprises, the journey southwards which he proposes to undertake in the Antarctic summer of 1908-9 can scarcely fail to make most interesting additions to geographical knowledge of the Arctic area.

In addition to two dozen dogs, the equipment of the landing party will include 12 Siberian ponies and one, if such an enterprise, the journey southwards which he proposes to undertake in the Antarctic summer of 1908-9 can scarcely fail to make most interesting additions to geographical knowledge of the Arctic area.

Not only southward in the direction

of the pole, but eastward into the interior of the continental area which is supposed to lie at the back of King Edward VII. Land, and east-northeast along the coast which is supposed to extend to Alexander I. Land and Graham Land, exploring parties will be sent out with the return of spring in the latter half of next year. All parties, however, are to be back at the winter quarters at the end of January, 1909, when the Nimrod should return to take the explorers on board again. During the year which will have elapsed since the Nimrod's first visit to King Edward VII. Land, Captain England has instructions to carry a magnetic survey along the great trade route across the Indian ocean, from Australia to the Mozambique channel and up to Aden. After the landing party has been taken on board, magnetic work will be done on the homeward voyage, which will be across the Pacific and Atlantic oceans; but previously it is hoped, before the Antarctic winter of 1909 sets in, to conduct soundings along the edge of the continental shelf which is conjectured to exist in the Indian coast to the south of the Indian ocean, collectively described as Wilkes Land. In this way it will probably be upwards of two years before the Nimrod reaches these shores again.

Mr. Shackleton's expedition will open an international campaign in the Antarctic regions which promises to be no less fruitful in its results than that which marked the opening years of the century. At least two other expeditions are in course of organization. In France Dr. Jean Charcot proposes to renew the exploration work he carried out in 1903-5 off the west coast of Graham Land. As announced by the Times Paris correspondent, he has been voted a grant of £12,000 by the French budget commission, with the addition of another £12,000 next year, and there exists no reason to doubt that the chamber will confirm this vote in November next. Dr. Charcot's last expedition was valuable for its scientific discoveries rather than its geological discoveries. Scientific research figures prominently in the programme of his new expedition, but Dr. Charcot also realizes the importance of exploring work in the present state of ignorance concerning the distribution of land and water in the south polar area. This time he hopes to link up the patches of coast that have been sighted between Graham Land and King Edward VII. Land, and, in addition, will undertake sledging expeditions into the interior of the supposed

Antarctic continent. It is this same section of the Antarctic regions, which, according to the latest information, will be the theatre of the operations of a new Belgian expedition. For some time past M. Arctowski has been carrying on a propaganda in favor of the renewal of Belgian exploring enterprise in the south polar area. He himself was a member of the scientific staff of the expedition on board the Belgica in 1897. The cost of the expedition, it is estimated, will be about £50,000, and regional committees have been established all over Belgium with the object of gaining public support for the scheme. Neither the French nor the Belgian expedition can start before the summer of next year, and it would not be surprising if the departure should be delayed till 1909.

## Prisoners' Strange Pets

A curious and pathetic, albeit not so uncommon, feature of prison life was touched upon the other day when a man named Kelly complained to a magistrate that he had been prevented by the wardens from bringing out of prison with him a rat that he had tamed.

Prisoners at all times have been in the habit of making pets of the four footed creatures that haunt their prisons. Big game and small game, birds and beasts, have been tamed by the prisoners in the most various ways. In the case of the prisoners in Pentonville, and trained them so cleverly that on his release he was able to earn money by exhibiting them, sufficient to set him up in business. Sparrows, blackbirds, spiders and even flies have all been made pets of by convicts, and not long ago a sad story was told of a man named Perkins who had suffered keenly because of the confiscation of the field mouse he had caught and tamed.

Wainwright, the Whitechapel murderer, made friends with the prison cat and interrupted the chaplain's exhortations at the foot of the gallows to have a Portland "puffer" named Perkins had suffered keenly because of the confiscation of the field mouse he had caught and tamed.

Few criminals, however, have possessed such power over animals as did the Spaniard Guevarra, who was executed some years back in Newgate for a crime concerning his wife. He was a south London character, trained mice in Pentonville, and trained them so cleverly that on his release he was able to earn money by exhibiting them, sufficient to set him up in business. Sparrows, blackbirds, spiders and even flies have all been made pets of by convicts, and not long ago a sad story was told of a man named Perkins who had suffered keenly because of the confiscation of the field mouse he had caught and tamed.

# Astronomy and the Stellar Universe

London Times.—The presidential address of the British association usually conform to one of two well-defined types. They are either entirely devoted to the science which is the special study of the president for the year, or they take a general survey of the whole scientific field. Sir David Gill has elected to deal with the science of astronomy, which as Astronomer-Royal at the Cape he has done so much to advance, and he even resisted the temptation to expatiate upon the importance of science to the modern world and the need for its more liberal and systematic recognition. Astronomy has had a rather chequered and interrupted career in the southern hemisphere, the result of which is that, though the work now being done at the Cape is in every way abreast of what is done elsewhere, the astronomical record is comparatively imperfect. Sir David Gill remarks that the facts of exact sidereal astronomy in the southern hemisphere date nearly a hundred years behind those of the northern hemisphere.

How serious is the impediment thus thrown in the way of astronomers at the Cape may be judged when it is remembered that progress in astronomy depends very largely upon comparison of the exact measurements and observations of today with trustworthy measurements made in the past. The older these measurements are, the more valuable do they become to a student of the slow secular changes taking place in the apparently unchanging heavens. A good beginning was made at the Cape in the middle of the eighteenth century by the Abbe de Lacaille, who, with the cordial encouragement of the Dutch government, erected a laboratory and did a great deal of excellent work, including a catalogue of nearly 10,000 stars, in the course of a single year. But he had no successor, and it was not until 1820 that the Royal Observatory at the Cape was established by an order in council. Thus astronomy at the Cape made a late start, which would not have mattered much in the case of any other science, but is very serious in the case of one depending so greatly as astronomy upon comparisons extending over long periods.

Sir David Gill furnishes an interesting example of the cumulative effect of slow astronomical change. He quotes the Book of Job where it couples the "chambers" of the "south" with Arcturus, Orion, and the Pleiades, and cites Schiaparelli's highly

probable conjecture that the expression refers to the stellar region which includes the Southern Cross. How did the writer of the Book of Job know anything of that splendid constellation? The answer is that at the time he wrote, probably 750 B. C., the Southern Cross would be visible in the latitude of Judea, but down to the southern horizon. To see it we have now to travel some twelve degrees of latitude further south. Dante, who was born 2,000 years after the Book of Job was written, could never have seen the Southern Cross, yet he describes it as "four stars near" seen before save by our first parents. It might seem that some vague tradition of a striking group once visible in Europe had been handed down from ancient days. At all events the constellation was once visible in Europe, and its disappearance illustrates the nature of the slow changes which astronomers with delicate instruments of precision endeavor to register within short periods. That particular phenomenon is due to terrestrial changes which alter our point of view, but every star in the heavens is continually changing its own position in space as well as its apparent relation to others stars as viewed from our moving platform. The sun, with all its retinue of planets, is moving towards a star in Hercules at the rate of about twelve miles per second, hence there is continual alteration in the apparent relations of the stars to one another as seen from our point of view. But besides this apparent motion there are real changes due to the proper motion of each star upon some orbit as vast as that followed by the whole solar system. To disentangle these motions, to discover how much is proper motion, how much apparent motion due to our change of place, and how much mere systematic error in our instruments, is the task upon which astronomers all over the world are engaged. It is a task of enormous difficulty, since we cannot independently verify any of the data. We have to measure each by a standard which is itself of unknown and perhaps unknowable value, to judge the sun's motion from the displacement of the stars, and to decompose that displacement by the conjectural value we have assigned to the motion of the sun.

Astronomy in its broader aspects has always been a very popular science. It appeals to the innate love of wonder, and it fascinates by the magnitude of the quantities with which it deals. In the hands of a lecturer who

can make his audience partially realize by suitable illustrations and analogies the vastness of space, and who can confidently put forth speculations which astronomers know to be conjectural, the science appeals forcibly to a popular audience. But the real astronomical labors to which we have alluded are apt to prove too burdensome for the popular imagination, and the long chains of reasoning and data not easy to apprehend speedily weary the lay mind. The solar system is well enough when picturesquely expounded, but when the solar system becomes a mere atom travelling some four hundred millions of miles per annum towards some inconceivable goal, and when the similar systems have to be contemplated as pursuing some similar course, the lay imagination is completely baffled. Nor is it easy to believe that the most eager astronomer is not sometimes perplexed and dismayed by the visits opened up before him. For everything he has directly opens up vaster problems, and when he has reached his vision to stars from which light would take two thousand years to reach the earth he is no nearer finality than the child who thinks the sky but a spectacle of revolving lights. We are told that the heavens as we see them are occupied by two great streams of stars moving in opposite directions. That suggests at least two centres of rotation at some unimaginable distance, and adds to our aching embarrassment. We ask Whence? Whither? And with all our science there is no answer.

The difficulties of electroplating with cadmium have been recently overcome, thus opening up an important new method, which is now obtainable at a moderate price. The best results have been obtained from specially prepared cadmium carbonate, carefully purified, although the commercial salt has proven fairly satisfactory. The cadmium carbonate is dissolved in a solution of potassium cyanide forming a clear, bright yellow, platy bath, and a cadmium plate is used for the anode. A perfect deposit is had with either a hot or cold bath, a temperature of about 125 degrees F. being preferred. The coating, though soft, is harder than silver, and the color is as white as tin but not so white as silver. The surface, which takes a very high polish, is not readily tarnished by sulphuretted hydrogen or other vapors.







The Lebaudy and Patrie are at present at the balloon park at Mendon, but the latter is to be stationed at Verdun and the former at the frontier, south of the latter. It is believed that the latter today had the conditions been favorable.

A sum of \$60,000 now remains on the estimated budget of the new ship, but the military commission is to ask Parliament for a fresh credit. Although the Lebaudy was purchased for 1,000,000 francs, the 1,000,000 francs this is to be the sum paid for the additional ships.

M. Julliot is certain that the Patrie will be the first class will play an important part in the land war of the future. They would, he points out, be the best substitutes for the number of a besieged garrison. It is next to impossible for artillery to lift a spherical-shaped mine 1,000 meters long traveling at 100 meters an hour at an altitude of 1,000 meters.



# Treasure Hunt-Search for Gold at Rainbow's Tip

P. T. McGrath, in New York Tribune.

There is no phase of modern seafaring adventure more fascinating than the quest for buried hoards of wealth, sunk in the ocean's depths or secreted on lonely seaboard. Alluring, indeed, is this ever new temptation to the daring visionary, who dreams of enriching himself at single stroke, while fact and fiction alike pay tribute to this will-o'-the-wisp as the basis of some of the most thrilling incidents in countless narratives of past and present days.

Highly romantic are the stories of treasure hunts in mysterious islands, or distant seas, and many a wild gambler is comprehended in the delusion constantly being made to locate this trove in various parts of the globe. The hidden hoards of precious stones and minted metal, which are the lode-stones that attract so many searchers and involve such large outlays, should be worth hundreds of millions of dollars, if existing at all, while Alidas himself might well gasp at a mere enumeration of these more or less mythical Eldorado.

Some of the buried pelf has a well-established historical existence, as in the fact that the Romans, in the good days of old, by casting their priceless possessions of gems and valuables into the bosom of the Tiber, to appease the god which they believed dwelt there, must have littered its bed with untold wealth. The ancient royal regalia of England, King Alfred's crown, many Norman jewels, and numerous other valuables were lost by King John in crossing the wash. Ancient ships containing great stores of gold are known to lie beneath the waters of a Swiss lake, where even now efforts are being made to get at them. Equally certain is it that the Florentia, the flagship of the Spanish Armada, sank in Tobermory Bay, on the west coast of Scotland, in the early years of the last century, carrying down with her hull and valuables estimated at fifteen million dollars. The Spanish galleons scuttled in Vigo Bay in 1702, to avoid capture by the British, were laden with gold, silver, and precious stones, the harvest of four years' looting in Mexico, which is estimated at one hundred and forty million dollars.

**Second Hoards in the Tropics**  
Traditional merely, though perhaps with a substratum of truth, are the accounts of treasure hiding by the Chibchas, Aztec, and Incas. The former, a race once numbering a million, dwell on a mountain range inland from Bogota, where they were shipped of a deity whose home was in the bottom of the lake of Guatavita, into which for ages they cast their wealth, amounting, from the estimates of Humboldt, the famous traveler, and others who investigated the story, to some five hundred million dollars. The long-lost golden city of Atlantis, supposed to exceed thirty million dollars, secreted on the com-

ing of the invader, has yet to be unearthed in the wilds of Bolivia, and a still greater sum consigned to the beds of swift flowing rivers by Aztec priests and chiefs under similar circumstances may be there for countless ages yet, so scant are the clues to its whereabouts.

In a still different category stand the so-called pirate hoards. These, according to tradition, are as numerous as the days are long. Captain Kidd, premier pirate of his time, is reputed to have buried treasure on almost every islet from Texas to Labrador, and Newfoundland, many places are known as Kidd's treasure grounds. Some years ago, when a bank suspended payment at St. John's, a local worthy given to treasure hunting seriously proposed to the trustees that if advanced a moderate sum for such purposes he would return them enough to pay off their liabilities—surely the strangest vagary in the history of gold seeking enterprises. In the West Indies the equally enormous booty which Blackbeard Teach is credited with having secured is believed to be enriching numerous caves there, and has been the aspiration of many a pirate. Other notorious pirates of the Indian ocean are said to have secreted plunder worth one hundred and fifty million dollars in Black River mountains, Mauritius, and lesser spots from scores of ships, partly laden with specie or bar gold and wrecked along every coast line of their work. The highways, tempt the efforts of as many purely local search parties.

## The Cocos Island Hunt

In its romantic interest and alluring possibilities, the Cocos Island treasure easily transcends all others of these tantalizing phantom visions. Within the last twenty years no fewer than eighteen different expeditions have been organized to search for it; but so far without result.

There are two treasure hoards there. The first was the plunder from many gold ships and richly freighted merchantmen looted by Benito Bonito, the last of the great pirates, in the Pacific up to 1820, and estimated to be worth sixty million dollars, which he buried on this lonely islet, seven square miles in area, lying three hundred miles west of Panama. He murdered half his crew on doing so; but his vessel, being undermined, was dismantled soon after, and, putting in to Valparaiso to refit, was recognized, and all were hanged save a boy named Thompson, taken shortly before from a Spanish ship, 1830, dividing part in Lima, master of the brig "Mary Diaz," when a revolution broke out, and church-men, grandees, and notable plundered treasure aboard her to the amount of fifteen million dollars, believing them safe under the British flag. But Thompson and his crew set sail at night for Cocos, dividing part of the spoil among them and burying the rest—eleven boatloads—ashore.

While Thompson was thus engaged a Peruvian gunboat sent in chase captured the brig and shot the crew; but he hid in a cave and escaped, being taken to the mainland by a passing craft, which supposed him to be a shipwrecked mariner.

Five years later, being without facilities for recovering the treasure himself, he disclosed the facts to one Keating, mate of the Newfoundland barque Albatross, while crossing from Liverpool to St. Johns. At the latter place he took ill and, ceasing from Keating's home while light-headed, perished in a snow drift. Having his parchment map and oral data, Keating fitted out a schooner, sailed round Cape Horn, and duly reached Cocos, where he afterwards declared he found the treasure and selected from it a few dollars worth some thirteen thousand dollars, fearing to take more lest his crew might murder him in their cupidity. He informed the latter that he had failed in his quest.

In 1848, after having returned to St. John's, he induced Johnstone, a merchant there, whose firm still survives, to equip the schooner Gauntlet and send him on a second voyage. In which he always claimed that he and the captain unearthed the hoard, a second time, filled a sack with diamonds and gems, and put off again in their boat, when a squall overturned it, the captain and the sack were lost, and Keating had to return once more with only a few gems he had put in his pocket, which he worked. He could never raise means for a third essay; but in 1881 he and a shipmaster named Hackett were planning a cruise when Hackett succumbed to yellow fever in Havana, and Keating died shortly after hearing the news. Hackett's brother and Keating's widow tried the venture ten years later, but without result, and during recent years sealers from Japan, beachcombers from the South Seas, Admiral Pallister in the British warship Imperieuse, (who put one hundred men and an adequate supply of explosives ashore there for a month's work), and numerous others have engaged in the same wild goose chase.

But except for Keating, no man has ever claimed to have brought away from Cocos Island anything but disappointment. Howard Grey, an Irish gentleman, with the yacht "Rosemarie," recently spent two years there, with a force of peons hired in Panama exploring likely spots, but without result. Lord Fitzwilliam, in 1904, went out from England in the steamship Vanguard, and tried it, but only succeeded in denigrating himself and several of his associates by a premature explosion of dynamite. Both these expeditions abandoned their quest in November, 1905, and it was given out that they believed the treasure to have been secured and carried away by the natives, and the encroachments of the sea had submerged it beyond hope of recovery. Cap-

tain Gessler, a German, and his wife have lived on the island for some years, and sought for the treasure unceasingly. That it is extremely unlikely that the Cocos story is that of Albatross Island, a lonely rock in the Mediterranean. About 1831, so the legend runs, the crew of a pirate ship, the "Young Constitution," chased by British men-of-war, landed on the forsaken islet and buried their booty, gold and jewels, worth five million dollars.

Subsequently they were captured and hanged, with one exception, a lad named Robinson being spared. He later entered the service of a military officer, and many years afterward told him the secret of the island. The officer organized an expedition to search for the treasure, but without avail, and many modern treasure hunters have been equally unsuccessful. The latest, a syndicate of Englishmen who went from Plymouth in a yacht, spent many weeks there, going over the ground systematically, but came away empty-handed, convinced that the alleged treasure was a myth.

## Untold Wealth of the Armada

The search for the hoard of the Armada's flagship rests on a surer foundation. It is a matter of historic record that the Florentia lay-bored in Tobermory Bay and bought stores from the islanders of Mull. Tradition declares that one of these, being detained aboard, fired her magazine and blew her up; but it is possible she may have foundered from other causes. Certain it is that she lies there. The Duke of Argyll, who lived in 1641, obtained a concession from the Scottish crown of any treasure he might recover from her, and salvage work was continued until 1655. It was resumed by one of his successors, and a diving bell was used. A fine brass cannon eleven feet long, with engravings thereon attributed to Benevenuto Cellini, was recovered, as well as many gold and silver coins.

Since then at intervals the work has been resumed, swords, scabbards, pistols, and boarding pikes, cannon, and the bones of moldered Spaniards being brought to light. Gradually, however, the hull has settled down and been silted over with sand and mud, to penetrate which the modern salvors are now working. They have a most complete outfit of sand pumps, caissons, and a mechanical diving apparatus, and are anxious to get the results of their work, and it is believed they will soon find the after part of her hull.

Operations are being directed by Captain William Burgess, one of the most noted marine salvage experts in Britain, a man who has the record of re-floating one hundred and thirty-seven vessels without a failure. His men in this venture have already brought up swords, pistols, flags, candlesticks, and many other articles, proving manifestly that the results of the vessel, and it is believed they will soon find the after part of her hull.

and her treasure room, with its wealth untold that has been concealed there for more than three centuries. It is calculated that the Cocos treasure, embracing, as it did, the money to pay soldiers and sailors during the campaign designed to end the conquest of England, must have been equal to at least fifteen million dollars of our present coinage, while the admiral himself was a renowned sybarite who always ate and drank from silver plates and golden goblets, and she bore many priests with golden crucifixes and chalices thickly studded in gems.

## An Obdurate Government

The most extraordinary treasure seeking expedition of modern times is that of the Collis Diamond syndicate of London, which started from Cardiff last August 19, to explore Halifax Island, one of the Guano archipelago off the South African coast, in the hope of discovering diamonds there, a geologist in Wales having declared that they existed in that group in fabulous quantities. A conditional license was obtained from the Cape Colony government, and a syndicate formed in England of peers, parliamentarians, judges, generals, writers like Conan Doyle, and men eminent in every walk of life. The steamer "Xema" was chartered and despatched to the island with the requisite apparatus for prospecting. But on digging down, alleging that it feared the birds which resort there would be driven away and the future of the islands as producers of guano impaired, decided not to permit the expedition to pursue its scheme, and sent a gunboat to the archipelago to prohibit the Xema's people from landing. This stopping of the adventurous spirits who had the project in hand put an end to their picturesque undertaking, to the great disappointment of the British public.

The venture was started on the faith of a story told to a man named Griffith, who formed the syndicate with the aid of Collis, a London broker; and all the foregoing notable Englishmen took shares in it. The expedition cost fifty thousand dollars, and has brought nothing thus far to these people but undesirable notoriety.

Signor Pino, whose marvellous invention, the hydroscope, enables him to view the bottom of the sea as a telescope allows one to observe that sky, has contrived a colossal specimen of this instrument, and is now engaged with a Spanish syndicate in probing Vigo Bay for the fleet of galleons sunk there in 1702. The facts as to this flotilla and its golden lading are indisputable, and fully a score of treasure seeking expeditions, with all sorts of wonderful salvage apparatus invented for the purpose, have been trying their luck in this quest for a century. Whether Pino will have better fortune, time alone can tell, but the great difficulty in these cases is that the bottom of the sea silts up rapidly.

and even vessels of the size of these treasure ships are in due course buried beneath the ooze. And so it happens that in a large way it is extremely difficult to locate the particular spots where they are concealed.

Similar fruitless attempts have been made to locate the wreck of the British war craft Black Prince, sunk by Russian gun fire at Sebastopol with a cargo of more than three million dollars in gold and valuables, or the hull of East India merchantman Grosvenor, which went down off St. John's, Cape Colony, with five millions of specie in her hold, while the same disappointment has met the searchers for one hundred and fifty million dollars pirate loot hidden on the coast of Mauritius Island, in the Indian ocean, the spoil of countless fine vessels plundered there in the palm days when British and French struggled for mastery of the Carnatic, and every adventurer enriched himself with the spoils of kings and rajahs. The Florentia has been brought to light, albeit many parties of searchers are almost constantly at work.

## A Voyage of Mystery

In August, 1906, the ketch Catherine left the Isle of Man, a mystery port in the Caribbean sea, an island reported to contain a pirate hoard of estimated value of six million dollars. The secret of its hiding place was revealed by an old sailor, while on his death bed, nearly thirty years ago, to a ship's doctor named Davidson, the sailor alleging that he was made prisoner in 1808 by Latrobe, a notorious French pirate, and to escape death joined the bucaniers, who, being chased by an American warship, landed on this island and buried their loot. After putting the treasure in the hold, the ship was wrecked, and the sailors were overcome by the warship, and all on board killed except this sailor, Davidson, whom he informed, organized an expedition in 1887, and found the island and the place where the treasure was said to be buried, without success. But on digging down, through a bed of shells which had been placed over the hoard an extensive quicksand was discovered below and having no apparatus to continue the quest it was temporarily abandoned.

In 1895 one Healy tried for the treasure, but failed, and now the present venture under the leadership of a man named Small hopes to find a fortune. In considering the stories of treasure buried by pirates, it should be remembered that all commerce was done a hundred years ago not by bills of exchange, as now, but by carrying specie or bullion on every vessel. It would account in part for the legends of loot in which pirates revelled and the rapidity with which they acquired their alleged wealth, since the general cargoes of the craft were of little value, as they could not be sold, and were buried in the hope that gold or gems would be found.

Then in the days of piracy on the bottom of the sea, sent there by storms and tempests, and never since recovered, it is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted fact that an immense quantity in all parts of the world's great waterways. During the generations when Spain ruled the west there must have been treasure almost incalculable carried across the ocean, and much of it went to the bottom of the sea, and never since recovered. It is an undoubted



## New Suits, Trousers, Overcoats and Raincoats, at the SEMI-READY WARDROBE

ALSO

New Lines of Underwear, Gloves, Hats, Caps,  
Top Shirts, Hosiery, Bags, Valises,  
Suit Cases, etc.

Flannel Suits, Straw Hats, Bathing Suits at Half-Price

**B. WILLIAMS & CO.**

Sole Agents for Semi-Ready Tailoring

3,000 Garments to Select From



## New Suits, Trousers, Overcoats and Raincoats, at the SEMI-READY WARDROBE

ALSO

New Lines of Underwear, Gloves, Hats, Caps,  
Top Shirts, Hosiery, Bags, Valises,  
Suit Cases, etc.

Flannel Suits, Straw Hats, Bathing Suits at Half-Price

**B. WILLIAMS & CO.**

Sole Agents for Semi-Ready Tailoring

3,000 Garments to Select From

## In Society's Realm

Mr. R. W. Wood, of Fernie, is spending a few days in town.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cochrane left last Monday on a visit to Toronto.

Miss Lorna Eberts and Miss Goodfellow left last Monday for Seattle.

Mrs. Tunstall, of Seattle, is paying her sister, Miss Bowron, of this city a visit.

Mr. Baynes Reed and Mrs. Spicer Simpson spent the week end in Seattle.

Mr. H. F. Bullen and Mr. Douglas Bullen have left for Qualicum for a holiday.

Miss Babinington is visiting Miss Carrie Smith, at Sunset View, Vancouver.

The Misses Jameson, nieces of Mr. Thos. A. Cairns, of this city, are visiting Victoria.

Miss Gaudin and Miss K. Gaudin, are spending a week or so holidays at the Goldstream hotel.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick accompanied by Miss E. Sehl left for Seattle on Thursday night for a few days.

Mrs. Magill, Shawinigan lake, arrived in Victoria on Thursday and will spend a few days visiting friends.

Mr. R. W. Perry and Miss Gertrude Perry are visiting Victoria and are guests at the Balmoral hotel.

Miss A. McSwain, who has been visiting Vancouver returned to the city in the early part of the week.

Mr. Merridith, Mr. Gould-Smith and Mr. A. Bechtel left for a few days' shooting at Cowichan yesterday.

Captain and Miss Bridges, of Thetis Island, spent a few days in town and were registered at the Balmoral.

Mr. C. Newcombe returned from Vancouver last Monday night where he spent an exceptionally pleasant holiday.

Mrs. T. Corsan and family, who have been spending the summer months in the country have returned to Victoria.

Miss Redfern returned home during the week after spending a very enjoyable visit with friends in Vancouver.

Messrs. Monteth, Hagarty, Tye and Bell, left on Saturday for Riverside hotel, Cowichan river, for a few days' shooting.

Mr. Harry Pooley has gone up for the shooting to Pender Island, and while there will be the guest of Mr. Spalding.

Miss Adelaide King gave a tea last Friday for some of her Honolulu friends who are paying a short visit to Victoria.

Miss Gladys Campbell came over from Vancouver last Saturday, to join the rest of the family who are camping at Esquimalt.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie and family have gone to their summer residence at Sooke for a short holiday during the shooting season.

Miss Basil Prior who has been enjoying a pleasant holiday at Mrs. Little's camp, Comox, returned home last Wednesday evening.

Miss Vera Mason and Miss Doris Mason returned home yesterday after spending a couple of weeks at Mrs. Little's camp at Comox.

Mr. and Mrs. Carew Gibson who have been paying a visit to relatives in England returned to Victoria in the early part of the week.

Last Monday Miss Dorothy Beauland, eldest daughter of the Rev. Canon Beauland, left to resume her studies at Toronto last Monday.

Miss N. Dunbar, of San Francisco, who has been the guest of Mrs. Little, Rockland avenue, left last Wednesday for her home in the south.

On August 14th Leigh-Sinton church was the scene of a very pretty wedding when Mr. F. Paget Norbury of the Norrest, Leigh-Sinton, Worcestershire, Eng., was married to Miss Rosamond

A. A. Wake, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gervais F. Wake of this city.

Miss Bouron left this morning on a few weeks holiday to Kamloops.

Mrs. S. Thompson, Vancouver, is the guest of Mrs. Coles, Esquimalt road.

Mr. and Mrs. Phipps and child, of Cobble Hill, are registered at the Balmoral hotel.

Mr. Parker, of Dublin, is visiting Victoria and is registered at the St. Francis hotel.

The Misses Sill, of this city, are paying a visit to Mrs. Grundy, Nicol street, Nanaimo.

Miss B. Briggs, who has been visiting friends in New Westminster, returned home during the week.

Mrs. B. S. Helsterman, Pemberton road, will hold her post nuptial reception on Thursday, Sept. 12.

Mr. Basil Prior left yesterday afternoon for a few days shooting at Mr. O. Schofield's farm, Westholme.

Miss E. Martin, sister of Captain Martin, of this city, left during the week for England, to be married.

Mrs. Smith, Salt Spring Island, is spending a few days in Victoria and is registered at the Balmoral hotel.

Miss J. Reid, of Tacoma, Wash., is visiting Victoria and is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Fullerton, 310 Phoenix Place.

Mrs. H. M. Parry, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Jenkins, of this city, left last Thursday for her home in Denver, Colo.

Mr. Arthur Brown, Hamilton, Ont., who has been spending a pleasant holiday in Victoria the guest of Mrs. Mackay, Esquimalt road, left on Thursday.

The engagement is announced between Miss Genevieve Urquhart, grand daughter of J. Douglas Esq., Cook street, to Mr. Hermann Erb, also of this city.

Miss Sara Spencer, Miss Ada Spencer, Miss Charlotte Spencer and Mr. J. W. Spencer spent a few days this week at Lakeside hotel, Cowichan lake.

Miss Eberts and Miss Hoskinson (Seattle) left for the latter's home last Thursday, where Miss Eberts will spend a few days before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Temple returned home in the early part of the week, after spending a very enjoyable holiday cruise among the gulf islands.

Mr. Phair and the Misses Phair, of Goldstream, who have been in California for the last four months have returned to Victoria, where they intend residing.

Mr. S. Powell, son of Dr. L. W. Powell Vancouver street, has returned to Victoria after a pleasant holiday with his sister, Mrs. Louis Cuppage, Dunsmuir, B. C.

Mrs. J. E. Roberts and Miss Mona Roberts arrived in Victoria last Tuesday from Alaska. They will spend the winter months with Mrs. Robert's brother, Mr. J. H. Penketh.

Miss Rome, Fort street, entertained a few of her friends last Wednesday evening. Some of those present were: Miss Mackay, Miss Drake, Mr. H. Rockefeller, Mr. LeSueur, Miss Irving, Miss Troupe, Mr. Arbuckle.

Among the Victorians who are spending a pleasant holiday at Shawinigan lake are: Miss Helmecken, Miss Brown, Mrs. L. Stenler, Miss H. Stenler, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Taylor, Mrs. Pigott, Mrs. H. Maynard, Mrs. J. Maynard.

Last Wednesday evening a very enjoyable picnic was given up the Gorge. Among those present were: Miss Adelaide King and Mr. T. O. Mackay, Miss Newcombe, Mr. Bridgeman, Mr. Wilmet, Miss Eberts, Miss Hoskinson, (Seattle), Mr. Newcombe.

At their pretty home on Lampson street, on Friday evening, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rutter entertained for their daughter, Miss Gladys Rutter. The evening

was spent in fun-making contests, music and games. Those present were: Misses Atkins, A. Atkins, Kirk, Leigh, Miller, Crocker and Mrs. W. Wilson, and Messrs. Atkins, Rowson, Austin, Wilson, Pooley, Paddon, Crocker, Francis.

Miss M. Boyd returned to her home in Winnipeg last week after spending a most enjoyable visit to Mrs. Simpson, Vancouver street.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Gore, accompanied by Mr. Milne, have returned after spending a delightful week at Banff and Lake Louise.

Miss Evelyn Obenauer, of San Francisco, who has been spending the summer with Mrs. T. S. MacLachlan, 182 Fort street, returned home on Wednesday.

Mrs. Mathewson and family and Mrs. Wraith and family, who have been spending a pleasant holiday in Victoria, left yesterday for their homes in the east.

Mr. Newton entertained a few of his friends at a picnic up the Arm last week. Some of those present were: Mrs. Hyland and family, Mr. V. Lawson, Mr. Gould-Smith, Mr. Middleton and Miss Eaton.

Mrs. T. M. Ward and Mr. Scott Whiting were married on Wednesday last and left the same night for Seattle for their honeymoon. Upon their return Mr. and Mrs. Whiting will take up their home on Stanley avenue.

Mrs. Thompson and Miss Johnstone gave a very jolly little picnic up the Gorge last Saturday. Some of the invited guests were: Misses Blackwood, Mr. K. Raymer, Mr. King, Mr. T. King, Miss Newling, Miss Ellis, Mr. Burlington, Mr. B. Tye and Miss Doris Clute.

Mrs. George Simpson has returned from California, where she has been spending the summer months visiting the dancing academies. The A. O. U. W. hall, which has been lately renovated, has been leased for the winter months by Mrs. Simpson, who will open the season with a flannel dance towards the end of September.

Another very enjoyable picnic was given up the Gorge last Monday evening by Mrs. Stiles in honor of her niece, Miss Ward, of St. Louis, who is leaving for her home again next Tuesday. Some of the invited guests were: Miss Fairfield, Miss Brown, Miss Deane, Miss Smith, Messrs. Martin, Greenwood, and some of those present were: Mrs. Gore, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Gibb, Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Herchler, Mrs. Gaudin, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Rithet, Mrs. Pooley, Mrs. Heyland, Mrs. Irving, Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Coles.

Mrs. Hickman Tye gave a most enjoyable bridge party last Thursday at her home, Douglas street. The tea tables were artistically decorated with pink carnations of various shades and asparagus fern. Some of those present were: Mrs. Gore, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Gibb, Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Rithet, Mrs. Pooley, Mrs. Heyland, Mrs. Irving, Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Coles.

Mrs. Herchler gave a jolly little tea last Tuesday at the Ladies' club. The tables were beautifully decorated with chrysanthemums. Among the invited guests were: Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. Gaudin, Mrs. McCullum, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. B. Helsterman, Mrs. Gibb, Mrs. Tye, Mrs. White, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Beaven, Mrs. Troupe, Miss McDonald, Mrs. Pooley, Mrs. Rithet, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Bodwell, Mrs. Raymer, Mrs. S. Robertson and Mrs. Heald.

The Scottish concert so kindly given by the choir of the First Presbyterian church at the Gorge park last Friday evening proved itself in every way a great success. The collection secured was presented to Dr. Fagan as a small contribution towards his deserving enterprise. Among the lovers of music seen there were: Mr. D. Fraser, Rev. S. Gladstone and Miss Gladstone, Misses Kaye, Mr. Spencer, Misses Spencer, Mrs. Andrews, Misses Andrews, Miss Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Misses Smith, Mr. Turpel, Mr. Gray, Mr. Grant, Miss Austin, Mr. Maynard, Mrs. Miner, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Newton, Miss Foote, Miss Hughes and Mr. Swath.

Mrs. Themis gave a very enjoyable little dance last Thursday evening. The guests supplied the music for the occasion. The supper table was beautifully decorated with roses, while

the ballroom was festooned with ivy. Mrs. Themis received her guests in a lovely dress of black satin and real lace and was assisted by her niece, Miss Stickle, of Seattle, who wore a charming white chiffon princess robe. Some of the invited guests were: Miss Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Ser-ville, Miss Alice Simpson, Miss Shore, Miss Ruby Shore, Miss Davy, Miss Mann, Miss S. Haynes, Miss Stewart, Miss Strutt, Messrs. Brown, Blake, Curtis, White, Arthur Stickle, Clarke, Williams, Howard, Bailey, Smythe and Gore.

### His Lack of Art

When she sent out the invitations, she said it was to be a musicale, but then she was only 17, and the taste for formality is to be pardoned. Exactly 12 happy young folks answered the invitations by appearing in the parlor of the pretty hostess's home, each of them, because of parents' ambitions, possessing a smattering of music.

A youth of 16 played the violin and awkwardly assumed the eccentricities of genius of which he had read, and the artists were possessed. The girl who played the accompaniment, convinced that since the violinist was doing the correct thing by swinging the violin and describing circles with his bow, frowning fiercely the meantime, shifted about on the piano seat and tossed her head until the pair of them seemed to be mechanical toys.

Every one talked while the duet was in progress—this is quite proper at a musicale. And, when the air was ended, every one applauded heartily, just as if they had been listening intently—which, also, is quite the proper thing.

Finally, a shy, dark-eyed girl, whose face would attract a painter and whose beautiful tresses, rebellious and quarrelsome, would merit approval from a sedate mother, seated herself at the piano. Softly she touched the keys and a ripple of melody responded. Little chords, here, there, which seemed to laugh, to shout, to preach, to wail, to mourn, followed.

Now there was no talking. The fact that Marjory Engle was playing was sufficient to silence the happy, fun-loving young musicians.

After a truly remarkable flow of melody, Marjory sang, most dignifiedly at first, and then, as her young soul leaped into the music, the music was rapturous. Now a bird was singing, and the listeners could see the glaze of the sunshine that made the songster happy. Then the strain was unfringed, like the hymn of a sweet chorister and then a melancholy croon, like the low wail of a saddened woman.

At last there was silence—on the part of the singer and the auditors. Marjory shyly left the instrument, blushing at the enthusiastic applause.

"Do you know, Marjorie, that was so lovely, it makes me feel that I wanted to sing," said Tom Blake.

"Why I mean is, that when you sing, why—why—well, every one wants to sing or do something of the sort."

Derisive yet good-natured shouts greeted this speech, but Tom stood the chaffing without retorting. Marjory smiled, and nodded her head. She understood.

There was a standing joke—Tom Blake's efforts at singing, and yet his mother was quite sure from the time he was first able to make a sound that he was destined to some day become a great baritone—nothing else would do but a baritone. So Tom had been compelled to spend many unpleasant hours with tutors and annoyed every one in the Blake household with his efforts to control a hoarse, hoarse voice.

"Why, Tom," said Marjory, "you certainly must sing and I'll play for you."

Tom did not mind in the least the cries of disapproval, but followed Marjory to the piano. After a few false starts, he was fairly launched with the song, when his ideas of harmony became confused. He overtook the register of his voice and he forgot everything he had been taught.

"Oh, shucks," he said, breaking off in the middle of a strain. Let's quit, Marjory; no one's listening but you and I, anyhow."

"That's right, Tom," laughed every one, and the disappointed Tom, always with buoyant spirits, left the piano, and was soon chatting and laughing.

Ten years later Marjory was the musical sensation at Newport. Every where she was sought after and everywhere, in society and musical circles, were her praises sung.

At another musicale—quite different from the youthful affair long before—she sang, and her auditors went into raptures. Tom Blake, who the week before had returned from a strict course of training in the European branch of his father's business, found her a half hour after she sang, besieged by a famous Italian tenor, who seemed to think gesticulations and bows were necessary to make understood the pleasure her song gave him. When she finally managed to excuse herself and welcome her old friend,

the Hudson's Bay Company, and cannot, therefore, discharge a debt of gratitude on account of its old servant, but the latter company might be expected to take some interest in the daughter of a man from whose great labors it derived so much profit. Of course, it could be said that the obligation devolved wholly upon British Columbia. To the traveler who today crosses the "sea of mountains" between the plains of the Canadian West and our Pacific Coast, glimpses of some of the tremendous obstacles and terrific dangers that had to be encountered by Simon Fraser in his great journey of 101 years ago can be had through the windows of the luxurious coaches of the C. P. R. Even from that safe and comfortable place of observation the perils seem appalling. What must they have been to Fraser, Stuart and first made use of the Fraser as a highway to the sea? Fraser himself has left an account of this remarkable voyage in his journal. One incident he relates as follows:

**Dangers Encountered**  
"Leaving Mr. Stuart and two men at the lower end of the rapid in order to watch the motions of the natives, I returned with the other four men to the camp. Immediately on my arrival I ordered the five men out of the crews into a canoe lightly loaded and the canoe was in a moment under way. After passing the first cascade she lost her course and was drawn into the eddy, whirled about for a considerable time, seemingly in suspense whether to sink or swim, the men having no power over her. However, she took the favorable turn, and by degrees was led from this dangerous vortex again into the stream. In this manner she continued, flying from one danger to another, until the last cascade but one, where, in spite of every effort, the whirlpools forced her against a low projecting rock. Upon this the men embarked, saved their own lives, and continued to save the property, but the greatest difficulty was still ahead, and to continue by water would be the way to certain destruction. During this distressing scene we were on the shore looking on and anxiously concerned; seeing our poor fellows once more safe afforded us as much satisfaction as to themselves, and we hastened to their assistance; but their situation rendered our approach perilous and difficult. The bank was exceedingly high and steep, and we had to plunge our daggers at intervals into the ground to check our speed, as otherwise we were exposed to slide into the river. We cut steps in the declivity, fastened a line to the front

of the canoe, with which some of the men ascended in order to haul it up, while the others supported it upon their arms. In this manner our situation was most precarious; our lives hung, as it were, upon a thread, as the failure of the line, or a false step of one of the men, might have hurled the whole of us into eternity. However, we fortunately cleared the bank before dark."

**Not the Columbia**  
Sir Alexander Mackenzie had crossed the mountains and made his way to the Pacific fourteen years before, and for some distance had followed the Fraser, which he took for the Columbia. Considering the course of the stream too long, he left it at the point where Alexander's Fort was afterwards built. In 1805 the North-West Company sent David Thompson up the Saskatchewan to explore the Columbia River. At the same time Simon Fraser received his orders to enter the Rockies by way of the Peace River and explore the region thus opened up. On a stream named Stuart, after his associate, Fraser built a post, which he called New Caledonia, a name which afterwards spread to the country west of the mountains. His success in that undertaking led the company to commission him to descend the river from which Mackenzie had turned aside. This was the stream which now bears Fraser's name. The party left the mouth of the Stuart River on May 22, and reached an arm of the sea on July 2. It was not till he got to tide water and obtained the latitude that he knew the stream along which he had made his difficult way was not the Columbia.

**The Thompson River**  
Though the descent of the Fraser took forty-two days, the party retraced their footsteps in thirty-three days. Fraser would not have been surprised had he fallen in with Thompson's expedition, which had started by way of Saskatchewan. When he arrived at the confluence of the Fraser with a river apparently of even greater volume, he supposed the latter was the stream along which his partner would come, and he therefore named this tributary the Thompson River. But Thompson did not take his course along the stream which continues to bear his name.

**Times Have Changed.**  
"A man's importance used to be judged by the number of servants he kept."  
"Yes; and now it is estimated by the number of detectives that follow him about."—Washington Star.

**Christ Church Cathedral**  
Holy communion at 8 a.m., morning service and holy communion at 11 a.m., evening service at 7 p.m. The music set for the day follows:

**Morning**  
Voluntary—Andante . . . . . Gullmant Venite . . . . . Goodson Psalms for the 1st morning, Cath. Psalt. Te Deum . . . . . 20 and 228 Benedictus . . . . . Woodward Kyrie and Gloria . . . . . 278, 210, 10 and 321 Voluntary—Vesper . . . . . Deshayes

**Evening**  
Voluntary—Evening Hymn . . . . . H. Smart Processional Hymn . . . . . Cath. Psalt. Psalms for 1st evening . . . . . 391 Magnificat . . . . . Maunders Anthem—O Worship the King Maunders Hymns . . . . . 20 and 228 Vesper Hymn—Jesu, We Pray . . . . . 540 Voluntary—Postlude . . . . . Grison

**St. John's**  
Rev. Percival Jenas, the rector, will preach in the morning and Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard in the evening.

**Morning**  
Organ—Voluntary . . . . . Goodson Venite . . . . . Goodson Psalms for the 1st morning, Cath. Psalt. Te Deum . . . . . 20 and 228 Benedictus . . . . . Woodward Kyrie and Gloria Tibi . . . . . Burnett

**Evening**  
Organ—Voluntary . . . . . Cath. Psalt. Psalms for 1st evening . . . . . Woodward Deus Misereatur . . . . . Haverall Anthem—What Are These . . . . . Stainer Organ—Postlude . . . . . 254 and 544 Vesper Hymn . . . . . Bach

**St. Barnabas'**  
Corner of Cook street and Caledonia avenue. There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a.m., matins at 10.30 a.m., choral eucharist and sermon at 11 a.m., choral evensong at 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free. The musical arrangements for the day are as follows:

**Morning**  
Organ—Prelude . . . . . H. Smart Communion Service . . . . . Simpson In D Hymns . . . . . 278, 222, 209, and 156 Offertory Anthem . . . . . Fitzgerald

Tom led her to the conservatory. They talked of many things, but none so interesting until Tom spoke of her song.

"Do you know, Marjory, it makes me feel as if I wanted to sing every time I hear you," he said.

"Why, Tom," she said, "don't you remember that's what you said the night long ago that you started and every one laughed. That was cruel, wasn't it?"

"And you remember that?" he exclaimed. "Well, it caused mother quite a pang when she realized I was a crow, and not a mockingbird. But, Marjory," and her voice grew tender, "if I want to sing, it's not because of any desire to hear my voice, it's in my heart. Marjory—won't you keep it alive there always?"

She glanced down in the sweet, shy way he had never forgotten, and then, smiling radiantly, she raised her head.

"Yes, Tom," she answered, "and when you want to sing with your voice, why, I'll play the accompaniment and we'll hide ourselves away where no one can laugh at you.—By Ernest Reaser."

**What Canada Owes to Fraser**  
Toronto Mail and Empire: Not until the last moments of her long life were the people of Toronto aware that the daughter of Simon Fraser dwelt among them. Even at her death but little publicity might have been given to the fact that this famous man was her father, had not the announcement been made just before she breathed her last that the British Columbia Government had granted her a life annuity of \$600. That message came to Miss Fraser at the House of Providence, where she spent the last fourteen years of her old age. British Columbia's generosity was too long delayed to be of any help to her. The tardiness of the grant is perhaps not altogether the fault of the Government. If it remained unknown to the people of Toronto that the explorer's daughter dwelt in their city, the British Columbia Government might well be in ignorance of the fact that she was without means in her old age. It ought long ago to have been somebody's care to ascertain the facts about her and make them known to the government of British Columbia or the Government of Canada.

**A Great Achievement**  
The North-West Company, to whom her father rendered such great service, was long ago swallowed up by

## Pastor and Pulpit

Nune Dimittis . . . . . St. John Nune Dimittis . . . . . Dr. Voltemar Organ—Hear My Prayer . . . . . Mendelssohn Psalms . . . . . Cathedral Psalter Magnificat . . . . . H. Smart Nune Dimittis . . . . . 209, 218, and 528 Vesper—I Will Lay Me Down in Peace Organ—Chorus in G . . . . . Handel

**St. James'**  
Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, matins and sermon at 11, morning preacher, Rev. F. Patt, of the Diocese of Sacramento. Holy communion at 12, children's service at 3, evensong and sermon at 7. The music follows.

**Morning**  
Organ—Voluntary . . . . . Cathedral Psalter Venite and Psalms . . . . . Cathedral Psalter Benedictus . . . . . Troutbeck Hymns . . . . . 210 and 207 Kyrie . . . . . Sullivan Spiritual Hymn . . . . . 166, 179, and 540 Nune Dimittis . . . . . Felton Organ—Voluntary . . . . . 540

**Evening**  
Organ—Voluntary . . . . . Cathedral Psalter Psalms . . . . . St. John Nune Dimittis . . . . . 166, 179, and 540 Vesper Hymn . . . . . Ms. Organ—Voluntary . . . . . 540

**St. Mark's, Cloverdale**  
Rector, Rev. W. Baugh Allen. Holy communion at 11 a.m., evensong at 7 p.m. Preacher, the rector.

**St. Mary's, Metochin**  
Rector, Rev. W. Baugh Allen. Evensong 2.30 p.m. Preacher, the rector.

**Church of Our Lord**  
11 a.m. and 7 p.m., sacrament of the Lord's Supper at morning service. Sermons by Rev. T. W. Gladstone. Morning service at 10.30 a.m. Evening, "Our City of Refuge," Evensong, "Our Spiritual Poes," being the first of a course on the Christian warfare and armour. Sunday school recommences at 3 p.m.

**Morning**  
Organ—Adagio . . . . . Gustav Merkel Venite and Psalms as set . . . . . Cath. Psalt. Te Deum—XXXIV . . . . . Mercer Hymns . . . . . 151, 301, and 442 Kyrie—XXVI . . . . . Mercer Organ—Andante . . . . . Mozart Opening Hymn . . . . . 220 Psalms as set . . . . . Cathedral Psalter

**Christadelphians**  
Bible Lecture, Labor Hall, Douglas St., 7 p.m. Mr. Watkinson will take for his subject: "Is there a Devil?" All welcome.

**Christian Science**  
The Christian Science Society hold their Sunday Service at the K. of P. Hall, corner Pandora and Douglas St. at 11 a.m. Subject today "Man." Strangers are welcome.

**Spiritualism**  
R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 175 Chatham St., near Cook, at 7.30 p.m. Subject, "Ourselves as a Nation." Improvisations after the lecture. The public are cordially invited to these lectures.

**Universal Brotherhood**  
Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society Centre No. 87 holds a public meeting at 166 Government St. (old Colonist block), every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, when short addresses are given on living questions of the day from the Theosophical standpoint and questions answered. Unsectarian and non-political. All are invited.

**Not the Columbia**  
Sir Alexander Mackenzie had crossed the mountains and made his way to the Pacific fourteen years before, and for some distance had followed the Fraser, which he took for the Columbia. Considering the course of the stream too long, he left it at the point where Alexander's Fort was afterwards built. In 1805 the North-West Company sent David Thompson up the Saskatchewan to explore the Columbia River. At the same time Simon Fraser received his orders to enter the Rockies by way of the Peace River and explore the region thus opened up. On a stream named Stuart, after his associate, Fraser built a post, which he called New Caledonia, a name which afterwards spread to the country west of the mountains. His success in that undertaking led the company to commission him to descend the river from which Mackenzie had turned aside. This was the stream which now bears Fraser's name. The party left the mouth of the Stuart River on May 22, and reached an arm of the sea on July 2. It was not till he got to tide water and obtained the latitude that he knew the stream along which he had made his difficult way was not the



# THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER

Panoramic Photography—By A. V. Kenah

Surely the majority of us will admit that the average landscape photograph does not adequately convey to our minds the impression our eyes saw when we gazed on the original scene. Somehow or other it all seems to be so cramped and objects that came out strongly in the original scene seem to have shrunk up into mere specks; the whole arrangement is too crowded and, as a matter of fact, is false in its proportions to nature. As you stand on the top of some lofty mountain and gaze at the magnificent panorama that lies stretched before you, has it ever occurred to you that it is really ridiculous to try and represent it all in the small compass of a 5x4 or even 7x5 print? If you gave the matter a few moments' thought you would at once see that the only reason you do so is because you have got into the habit of using one size for all and every subject that you want to take a picture of, why you should contact with these tactics I cannot quite understand as I presume you are alive to the necessity of wearing different kinds of clothes for different ceremonies, but the fact remains that the majority of amateur photographers are quite ignorant of the possibilities of panoramic photography or if they have seen one or two successful specimens they are too apathetic to bother themselves to enquire into the methods by which these charming pictures are produced. As a matter of fact they are no more

method we can still get the same results by using a special camera in which the lens itself swings in the arc of a circle with the sensitive film stretched across this arc. The latter way is in some ways the easiest method to adopt as it avoids the trouble of sectional printing, but at the same time there are certain limitations to its general or universal adoption which do not altogether appeal to the more ardent photographers. It must not be supposed that this idea of taking panoramic photographs is by any means a new one, on the contrary, very much the same method as we find used today in the Panoram Kodaks was devised by a Frenchman, Monsieur Martin, as far back as the year 1845 with the difference that he used a curved Daguerrotype plate for the reception of his image in place of the more adaptable and sensitive celluloid film. However, for those who want to obtain panoramic negatives with a minimum expenditure of energy there is nothing simpler than one of the regular stock pattern Panoram Kodaks which can be obtained at any photographic store at a most reasonable price. The principle of this ingenious instrument is extremely simple, as it consists of a rectangular box fitted with a swinging lens and shutter and a mechanical device which permits of two speeds of exposure being given. As before explained, the film is stretched across the back of the camera in the form of a semi-circle and as the lens rotates

England, and clearly shows not only the view looking down Piccadilly, but also that down Grosvenor street. As far as I can remember, I took this about four years ago and, apart from other considerations, it is interesting as it shows the old horse omnibuses which are now rapidly being superseded in the metropolis of the empire by the newer motor vehicles. As a general rule it may be stated that cities are not especially good places for panoramic photography at least that is for street scenes, as it requires the greatest amount of patience to wait for the favorable moment to release the shutter. Traffic is kept going at a pretty steady pace and the angle embraced by the panoramic camera is so great that it is often very difficult to get the street sufficiently cleared to permit of the exposure being made; however, as can be seen from this picture, when one does succeed the result is a representation of the scene that cannot be got in any other way, and one that conveys a far better and truer idea of what the place is really like than any ordinary photograph does. When working this particular form of Kodak we must remember that the finder is only meant to serve as a guide to tell us the amount of sky and foreground included in the photograph and we must look to the lines already mentioned as engraved on the top of the instrument in order to ascertain the exact angle we are taking in. In panoramic work the greatest care must be

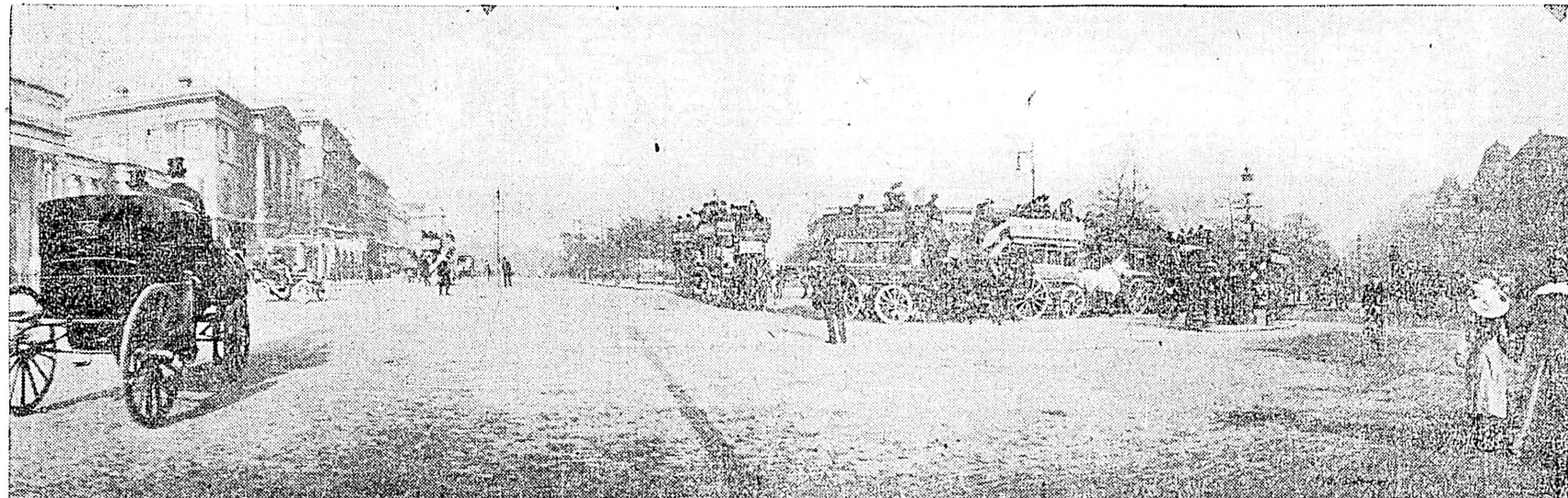
extremely instructive but also distinctly artistic. The first thing to be done is to ascertain exactly the amount of view obtained on the focusing screen and then to swing the camera round until we get the next portion of the subject, taking great care that a small amount of the first portion is included in this second image; we can continue this procedure ad infinitum until we get the whole range that we wish to be included and provided guiding marks are drawn on the focusing screen we shall find on developing the plates that the negatives constitute a complete series which can be printed from and will form a complete panoramic representation of the whole sweep of the landscape. I do not intend in this article to give specific instructions with regard to the best methods to be adopted for marking these guiding lines, as the matter has been very exhaustively dealt with by Mr. George E. Melick in Volume VII, No. 73, of the Photo-Miniature, which can be obtained for twenty-five cents from any photographic store, and as the chief difficulties are only of a mechanical character and are really very easily got over it would occupy more space than I have at my disposal to adequately discuss them.

This principle of sectional negatives for panoramic work is, however, one that is thoroughly capable of being mastered by any amateur with quite a small amount of labor, and the simplicity of the process is such that it

obtained from any photographic dealer. This principle of panoramic photography can be applied not only to horizontal pictures, but also to vertical ones, and indeed, one of its chief advantages is that it enables us to obtain pictures of tall buildings working from confined places which we otherwise could not do. Many of the excellent photographs that we are familiar with of the American "skyscrapers" are obtained by this application of sectional photographs and are striking examples of what can be done by this method.

## Convention at Seattle

Let me remind my readers that the seventh annual convention of the Photographers' association of the Pacific Northwest will be held at Seattle on Sept. 3, 4, 5 and 6. The meeting will be an important one and President W. G. Emery will preside over a representative gathering of Northwest photographers, and the programme itself is an exceedingly interesting one and evidences a great deal of pains and trouble in its production. Not only will interesting technical lectures be given by competent authorities, but there will also be demonstrations by representatives of the leading manufacturing houses and, in addition there will be ample scope for fraternizing which, to my mind, forms one of the most useful and delightful aspects of conventions. Both amateurs and professionals are eligible for membership and it is confidently expected that a large number will



Hyde Park Corners

trouble to do than the ordinary photographs and even if we do have to use two or more negatives for the purpose of the finished picture I really do not think that there is a very great deal of trouble in preparing them and placing them correctly in contact with each other. There is no question whatsoever that a really good panoramic photograph has a charm entirely of its own and one that the ordinary small picture does not possess, and given a suitable subject it is the only correct way to portray it in order to get a full representation of it. You see the ordinary lens does not embrace a wide enough angle of view to include a long panoramic landscape on the plate, and therefore we have to adopt mechanical methods and dodges to overcome this difficulty or else exercise a small amount of human ingenuity.

It is well to understand exactly what we are after before we go any further into the subject. Imagine yourselves say—at the Outer Wharf with your face set towards the Olympic mountains; instinctively you will swing your head round from right to left to take in the whole of the magnificent view that unfolds itself before your enchanted eyes. If you only look straight ahead, it is true that you will get a very fine view, but not one to be compared with the other that we have just spoken of previously, because you will only include a small portion of the subject in your field and will make that wide sweep which lends all the charm to this sort of landscape. Now, how are we to obtain photographs which will embrace such a large angle of view? Obviously the answer is in just the same way that we saw the original, i. e., by swinging our camera round in the same manner that we turned our eyes, or if we do not adopt this

on its own axis, it is obvious that the image projected on the film must be in focus at any particular point. Having completely passed over the surface of the sensitive film, the lens still continues on its course until it gets completely beyond the range of the sensitive surface and therefore cannot do any more harm.

I should perhaps have mentioned that attached to the lens is a sort of sleeve arrangement which controls the amount of view permitted to impinge itself on the sensitive film, and therefore this arrangement constitutes a sort of focal-plane shutter. In order to make an exposure the lens is pulled round as far as it will go to one side or the other when it will catch in a clip and is released by pressing a button which permits it to fly round in the arc of a circle across the sensitive surface of the film, which as before explained, is stretched across the back of the camera in a semi-circle. There are two forms at present on the market, viz., the No. 1 and the No. 4, and though they are identical in their principles, they differ from each other in the size picture they are capable of taking and also in the angle of view they are able to include. The No. 1 takes in an angle of 112 degrees, whilst the No. 4 instrument embraces an angle of 142 degrees. A brilliant form of view finder is provided with the instrument and in addition thereto there are engraved on the top of the camera two lines which show at once what is the exact angle included in the picture. The No. 1 size is capable of giving a picture 2 1/2 x 7 inches and the No. 4 pattern gives a picture 3 1/2 x 12 inches. The instructions accompanying this article were taken by me with the No. 4 Kodak Panoram camera and represents a familiar scene outside Hyde Park corner, London.

taken to hold the camera perfectly level or else we shall find that the resulting negative shows the most horrible signs of distortion and curvature; moreover, with this particular form of camera it is necessary to stand at a slight angle to the main horizontal line of the picture, and one that we may get a correct representation of same. There is only one objection to making panoramic photographs made with one exposure and that is that the lighting on the subject is not generally uniform and therefore the finished picture is apt to appear under exposed in places; we must be on our guard for this and only make the exposure when we consider the general conditions favorable to success.

The composition of a panoramic photograph requires even more care than an ordinary exercise, and before taking care that we know exactly what amount of view we are including in the sweep of the lens and try to arrange matters so that the main object of interest in the picture takes the principle place and that the other details are subservient thereto, and help to contribute to its importance.

Having thus fully dealt with the subject of taking panoramic pictures with a camera specially designed for this purpose, let me say a few words on obtaining this class of photograph by means of the ordinary instrument. There is, really, no great difficulty about the work except with regard to the proper registration of each section and also in connection with getting a nice vignette in the printing process. A little practice soon overcomes these difficulties and we shall find a most delightful field of work has been thrown open to us and one in which it will be possible to turn out pictures that will not only

will come in the nature of a revelation to those who have never essayed this kind of work. The great thing to be remembered is to get the series of negatives as uniform as if they were only one exposure, and this can be done by accurately gauging the exposure and developing them all together either in one dish or in separate ones, using the same developer at a standard temperature and for a standard length of time. If the negatives differ from each other in their densities there will be a difficulty in getting even prints from them, and this difference would be very noticeable in the prints and would spoil the uniform success of the series. Our aim should be to so arrange matters that the finished print looks as if it was got from one negative with one exposure, and, as I have said before, this is not a difficult matter provided we set about the work intelligently and follow carefully the details regarding registration that are laid down by Mr. Melick. With regard to the printing, it is undoubtedly better to do this on one long piece of paper rather than to make separate prints from each negative, as then the dividing line is not noticeable provided the cropping edges are properly vignetted into each other, whereas, in using separate prints it is obvious that the joints of each section must be apparent and, this rather takes off from the artistic effect of the picture. This overlapping is not impracticable at all, and may be done by putting the overlapping portions into each other can soon be done with considerable ease and certainty with a small amount of practice. A special printing frame is, of course, required in order to press the negative and the exposed portions of the sensitive paper from the light, but such a frame can be easily made or

turn up and that the meeting at Seattle will rank as one of the most successful conventions that has taken place under the auspices of the Photographers' association of the Pacific Northwest.

## Answers to Correspondents

W. J.—The print you send is technically a good one, though I do not think the rendering of the atmosphere is at all natural. Many amateurs make the mistake of trying to convert their faulty exposures into sound ones by giving the prints some high faltering title, but do not be guilty of this error, as I can assure you that competent critics know that it is far more difficult to correctly render a misty effect than it is to produce a satisfactory photograph of a well-lighted subject.

X. Y. Z.—The object of a swing-back is to bring the focusing screen and therefore the plate, into a vertical position. It must always be used when taking architectural photographs, and prevents the picture giving the effect of tumbling down or falling backwards, which is often so apparent in amateur's prints.

D. H.—A good solution for Amibol developer for bromide prints which will keep in condition for some weeks is as follows:

Water.....8 oz.  
Sodium sulphite.....80 gr.  
Amibol.....30 gr.

For rapid development of gas-light prints, dilute one part with four or five parts of water, but for ordinary bromide work dilute with six or seven parts of water. It is advisable to add a few drops of a ten per cent. solution of Potassium Bromide to each ounce of developer in cases of full exposure.

# C.C. Russell

Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, Douglas St.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CANADA

For Ribbons, Laces, Feathers, Flowers and all Millinery Supplies

WE ARE SHOWING

## Advance Styles in Ladies' Costumes

# EDDY'S

## TOILET PAPERS

Are the Very Best Values Going

We invite comparison as regards Quality and Quantity of paper supplied. Compare by actual count the number of sheets in the so-called cheaper papers with the Eddy make and you will find that you get more for the same money in the latter's.

MITCHELL BROS., AGENTS  
VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

Every place in Canada Asks for Eddy's Matches.

J. A. SAYWARD  
Rock Bay  
VICTORIA, B. C.

Sashes, Doors and Woodwork of All Kinds. Rough and Dressed Lumber Shingles, Laths, Etc.

P. O. Box 298. T. ELFORD, Manager. Telephone 162  
**THE SHAWNIGAN LAKE LUMBER CO., Ltd.**  
MILLS: SHAWNIGAN LAKE  
Manufacturers of Rough and Dressed Fir and Cedar Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc. of the best quality. Seasoned Kiln-Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber always in stock.  
Office and Yards: Government and Discovery Streets, Victoria, B. C.

FOR LUMBER, SASH, DOORS and All Kinds of Building Material, go to  
**THE TAYLOR MILL COMPANY, Limited Liability.**  
Mill, Office and Yards: North Government Street, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box 628. Tel. 564.

# HAY

A small shipment of Fresh Green Hay just received. Call before it is all gone and give your horse a treat.

**BANNERMAN & HORNE**  
91-93 Johnson Street Telephone 487

# RED JACKET PUMPS

"So Easy to Fix" "So Easy to Fix"

Repairs are easily made as a boy can do the work with a monkey wrench in a few minutes. Expense is reduced as repairs can be made with less help, less tools, less outfit and less time than any other pump. Send for Catalogue and Prices.

**The Hickman, Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.**  
VICTORIA, B. C., AGENTS  
32 and 34 Yates Street Phone 59

# PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

Victoria, B.C., September 24th to 28th.

The Biggest and Best of the Season. Prize List Increased Nearly Fifty Per Cent in Stock Divisions. Valuable Special Prizes.

**4-DAYS HORSE RACING—4**  
Rough Riding Competition For Championship of British Columbia  
\$50,000.00 Expended in Improvements to the Grounds this Year  
EXCURSION RATES FROM ALL POINTS. ENTRIES CLOSE SEPT. 16th.  
J. E. SMART, Sec.-Treas. P. O. Drawer 761, Victoria, B.C.

## Some Great Puzzles—World of Numbers Present Mysteries

Probing into the secrets of nature is a passion with all men; only we select different lines of research. Men have spent long lives in such attempts as to turn the baser metals into gold, to discover perpetual motion, to find a cure for certain malignant diseases, to navigate the air. Some great mysteries have, after centuries of patient labor, been completely solved, others are at present under investigation while many have been demonstrated to be quite impossible of solution, says the Baltimore Sun.

Let us examine a few cases of unsolved mysteries in the world of numbers—little things, the conditions of which a child can understand, though the greatest minds cannot master. Everybody has heard the remark: "It is as hard as squaring the circle," though many people have a very hazy notion of what that means. It is this: if you have a circular piece of paper, how are you to cut out another piece in the form of a square that shall contain exactly the same area? Well, it can not be done with exactitude, though we can get an answer near enough for all practical purposes, because it is not possible to say in numbers what is the proportion of the diameter to the circumference. But it is only in recent times that it has been proved to be impossible. Other cranks now waste their time in trying to solve the venerable puzzle. Again, we can never measure exactly in numbers the diagonal of a square. If you have a window pane exactly a foot on each side, there is the distance from corner to corner staring you in the face yet you can never say in exact numbers what is the length of that diagonal. The novice will at once suggest that we might take our diagonal first, say an

exact foot, and then construct our square. Yes, we can do this; but then you can never say exactly what is the length of the side. You can have it which way you like, but you can not have it both ways.

But let us take a few puzzles that have not been proved to be impossible, but which, nevertheless, have not been solved. First is the round table problem. Nine persons are stopping at a boarding house, and they all sit down together to dinner on 28 successive nights at a round table. The rule of the house is that no person shall on any two occasions have the same two neighbors. How is it to be done, if at all?

Try to write out the arrangements for the nine persons. The present writer first propounded the question and showed how six persons may be seated in ten ways, and has recently solved the puzzle in the difficult case of seven persons to be seated in fifteen ways. The solution for eight persons on twenty-one days has also been discovered. But can the puzzle show how we are to seat those nine persons on twenty-eight days without anybody having the same pair of neighbors twice?

Here is another poser: If we write down the number composed of 17 ones—11, 111, 1111, 11111—and ask you to find some number—other than

1 or the number itself—that will divide it without remainder, the answer will give you considerable labor to discover. As a well, however, say at once that the only numbers that will divide it are 2,971,723 and 5,363,222,357. Now add two more ones to the number, and we cannot tell whether it can be exactly divided by any number or not, for nobody knows. If you can find such a divisor you will have done something that nobody else in the world has yet succeeded in doing. And we can not say that it is impossible.

Every one knows what a magic square is. Divide a square into nine divisions or cells, and then place the

numbers 1 to 9, one number in each cell, so that they shall add up 15 in every column, every row and in each of the two diagonals. It is quite easy, and there is only one way of doing it, because we do not count as different the arrangements obtained by merely turning round the square and reflecting it in a mirror.

Now, if we wish to make a magic square of the 16 numbers 1 to 16, there are just 886 different ways of doing it. It is a most interesting and baffling problem. This has been finally proved of recent years. But how many magic squares can be formed with the 25 numbers 1 to 25 nobody knows, and we shall have to extend our knowledge in certain directions before we can hope to solve this puzzle.

Vain attempts have been made to construct a magic square by what is called a "knight's tour" over the chessboard, numbering each square that the knight visits in succession, 1, 2, 3, 4, and it has been done with the exception of the two diagonals, which have so far baffled all efforts. But it is not certain that it can not be done.

Here is one more unsolved problem in numbers. We all know that a square number is a number multiplied by itself; but a cube number is one multiplied twice by itself. Thus 8 is the cube of 2, 27 is the cube of 3, and so on. Now, some whole numbers are the sum of two whole cubes—as 35 is the sum of the cubes 2 and 3—others are the sums of two fractional cubes—as 43 is the sum of cubes of 1-2 and 7-2—while other whole numbers can not be expressed as the sum of two cubes in any way whatever. It is possible to say of any number from 1 to 100 whether it is or is not the sum of two cubes, except 66. Nobody in the world can answer for this number. Can you solve these problems?

ing house keeper saw its sentimental possibilities, had it restored at a large expense, and with complete scholarship and skill with more of those qualifications than of taste, the scornful may say, set out to make of it a luncheon place for Londoners of the city, and a Mecca for the American pilgrim, where he could consume a chop or a cut from the joint, after the modern British use. The American pilgrim availed himself of his privileges in considerable numbers and for many years. How could he not do so? A house which was the only specimen left in London of the fifteenth century English Gothic house which antedated the discovery of America by a full generation, a house celebrated by Shakespeare in "Richard III," and authentically restored to its pristine splendor, how could not the sensitive and cultivated American submit himself to British cookery on such a spot? To all such lovers of the common

past of Old and New England it was a shock to learn that Crosby Hall "must go." It will be a corresponding relief to them to learn that Crosby Hall need not go. At the meeting of the London Court of Common Councils, a fortnight ago it was announced that, by the efforts of private enterprise, assisted by most of the learned societies, it seemed to be feasible to effect an exchange of sites by opening a new street in the labyrinthine tangle of the neighborhood. This possibility was hailed by the members of the Court, and enthusiastically referred to the appropriate committee. It would really be a approach to London if the demolition of this monument were not prevented.—New York Times.

"Why did you and Smith dissolve partnership?" "Aw! he got an idea that he had a half interest in the stenographer."—Cleveland Leader.

## Crosby House Is to Be Preserved

To a certain number of English-speaking persons, especially to a certain or uncertain number, and not a small number of American tourists of a historical or antiquarian turn of mind, the news that Crosby Hall is to be preserved will be very welcome. All London had given it up for lost. The County Council had made efforts to preserve it. But those efforts were reported to have failed. The oldest house in London looked fated to fall before the march of improvement. If Crosby Hall had been a French building of the same antiquity and of equal valuable historical associations, it would have been secure. The Government would have absorbed it and guarded it as a "historical monument." Another proof that, in Sterne's phrase, "they order these matters better in France."



# London Times on the Agitation In the Punjab

The special correspondent of the London Times, writing from Lahore, under date of July 3rd, says:

The fly sate upon the axle-tree of the chariot wheel, and said, What a dust do I raise!

In a previous letter I tried to show that the campaign of the educated bourgeois classes in India to capture the leadership of the masses could be traced in no small measure to the alarm felt by a small but active group of Bengalis at the proposed decentralization in the Bengal province. I propose today to deal with the progress of the seditious movements in the Punjab. Before, however, entering on this very complex subject, let me state that there is no real or dangerous sympathy between Bengal and the Punjab. The unity of any movement, be it political or religious, unless it is based upon mutual trust and respect between all parties concerned in it, cannot be complete. Although the educated or semi-educated bourgeois class in the Punjab may have the same aspirations as its prototype in Bengal, though the grievances, real or imaginary, under which they labor, may be identical, yet the field of thought of each is so ordered and influenced by local prejudices and conditions that there cannot possibly be any lasting sympathy or cohesion between them.

The Punjab, which is not otherwise, has never been at any pains to conceal his opinions with regard to the Bengali; and the inherent vanity of the Bengali will ever prevent him from making common cause with a people who have hitherto held him in contempt. At bottom there can be no fellow-feeling between the two races, and even if "nationalism" were not a misnomer in connection with recent events in India, the "nationalism" of the native of Punjab must ever remain a thing apart from "nationalism" in Bengal. But since national prejudices are no bar to a community being initiative, it is evident that the Punjab has been influenced by the fashion which Bengal has set. That it has been so is not

entirely its own fault. The spectacle of half-educated bourgeois—and a despised bourgeoisie at that—tyrannizing an entire province, and defying at every stage the timidity of the government was bound to affect a similar class, developed from the more martial and latest acquired provinces in India.

In so much, therefore, as the movement in the Punjab is one by which the educated bourgeois hope to constitute themselves the chartered exponents of "the will of the people" and thus coerce the governing authority, which at its best is still a timid creature, it is evident that the movement is in sympathy with Bengal, the Deccan, and any other of the leading provinces in the Indian Peninsula. For the rest the sympathies, aspirations, and organizations are local, and, if one may apply the term to immense provinces, parochial.

The Punjab, which is not otherwise, has never been at any pains to conceal his opinions with regard to the Bengali; and the inherent vanity of the Bengali will ever prevent him from making common cause with a people who have hitherto held him in contempt. At bottom there can be no fellow-feeling between the two races, and even if "nationalism" were not a misnomer in connection with recent events in India, the "nationalism" of the native of Punjab must ever remain a thing apart from "nationalism" in Bengal. But since national prejudices are no bar to a community being initiative, it is evident that the Punjab has been influenced by the fashion which Bengal has set. That it has been so is not

Three decades ago a studious Hindu, rising superior to his fellows on the crest of the wave of progress which followed the stormy decade of the fifties, broke through the network of petty tyrannies and obstacles to advancement that centuries of bigotry had woven into Hindu theology. This student, the Swami Dayanand, cleansed Hinduism of many of its extreme prejudices, and astonished Upper India with his far-reaching doctrines. The schism which resulted from this apostle's genius survives today in the Arya Samaj, which at the moment is the greatest force with which the government of the Punjab has to reckon. With the theological significance of the Arya Samaj we are not concerned, and none but a student of the Vedas would be qualified to give an opinion. But although it has been the open contention of all Arya Samajists that the principles and tenets of their belief are purely religious, moral, and social, it has been from its early inception a political force. The most cursory study of its tenets, though shorn of their full significance in the language of the translator, must convince the reader that Dayanand's stock-in-trade was religious emotion—a religious emotion directed against the alien race in India.

Dayanand had foreseen with unerring instinct the intellectual awakening of the middle classes. It was the natural result of the spread of book-learning. He had the acumen to perceive that the existing aristocracy of the country, caste and tradition-ridden, would prove moribund in comparison with the new national forces that were gathering strength. It was his business to knit these forces to the reformed tenets of Hinduism; education should merely bend the Indian mind still more to the will of its alien instructors. Here we have the subtle fascination of the Arya Samaj. Hinduism was to some extent purged of the despotic and dwarfing influences of 2,000 years of Brahminism, and emerged from the purification, a form that appealed to the personal vanity of the newly found bourgeois.

In later days the path of the Arya Samaj was crossed by a bifurcation. One train of thought has remained largely religious. The other has merged into politics, and today the government of India is reaping the harvest of its tolerance in the past towards a movement of which the political significance was too long carelessly overlooked or purposely ignored.

The palatable tenets of the Arya Samaj fell upon fertile soil. It instituted its own educational establishments, and as the Indian government, in its post-mutiny dread of religious prejudice, was too timid to insist upon its particular moral teaching, it came to its own establishments. The ethics of Dayanand, borrowed from the students in the Arya Samaj institutions, were grafted on to the curriculum of government colleges. Thus the pick of the bourgeois were brought directly or indirectly under its influence. Hundreds at the same time acquired the spirit of racial equality by sojourn in England. To these men the ancient civility of deportment, traditional to their class and race, began to savor of hereditary servility. Their very consciences rebelled against it, for the doctrine of the Arya Samaj taught them that the common man is no inferior, but superior. "Let no man abide by the law laid down by men, who are altogether ignorant and destitute of the knowledge of the Vedas."

The attitude of the government, and of Europeans generally, towards the educated native, did not do much to encourage the more beneficial features of the Arya Samaj movement. As education increased and stimulated the native love of litigation, the time of district officers was more taken up with magisterial duties, and unwillingly enough they drifted further and further away from that sympathetic personal intercourse with the people which in the past so largely contributed to their hold upon the confidence of the natives. Also a prejudice arose—there is no necessity to disguise facts, this prejudice exists to this day—against the educated classes, or at least resentment against certain features displayed by them, such as the imitation of European dress and habits. You cannot teach the theory of equality implied by western civilization and then withhold it

up of tiny parts, the whole dependent upon each. You must not be the dropped stitch in the garment or the blank in the written page. If in a moment of ebullience you have your duty, if the Lord has put his purpose in your heart, then yours is not to reason why, but, realizing that you have a part to play in the world's drama, a note to sing in the great chorus, something to be and to do, go forward to the appointed task without murmuring or abating. He who has the purpose in his heart will give power to its accomplishment. Trust in the Lord, and he shall give thee thy heart's desire.—John C. Carlile

The day is not far distant when cards of thanks will be a thing of the past. When death enters a home neighbors never fail to do all in their power to place a silver lining back of the dark cloud, and they do not expect an experience difficult through the public press. One subscriber, says a contemporary, not to be outdone, sent in the following: "Mr. Editor, I desire to thank the friends and neighbors most heartily in this manner for their co-operation during the illness and death of my late husband, who escaped from me by the hand of death on last Sunday evening. To my friends and neighbors who contributed so willingly towards making the last moments and the funeral a success, I desire to remember most kindly, hoping these lines will find the men enjoying the same blessing. I have also a good milk cow and a roan gelding, eight years old, which I will sell very cheap. God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform. He plants His footsteps on the sea and rides upon the storm."

"Also a black and white shoat cheap."

It shut watertight upon the iron band, to which it was hinged with hinges. There were several glass windows in the crown for the admission of light, and two air pipes. A ventilator drew fresh air through one of the pipes and discharged it at the bottom of the vessel. The impure air escaped through the other pipe. These, of course, were used only when the turtle was floating on the surface of the water. The valves opened automatically when they came out of the water and closed as soon as they were submerged.

When the operator wished to descend he placed his foot on the lever of the valve, by which means he opened a large aperture in the bottom of the vessel, thereby allowing the water to enter the tank. When a sufficient quantity of water had entered to cause the vessel to descend very gradually, he closed the valve. The aperture under this valve was covered by a perforated plate.

The water could be discharged from the tank by the brass force pump. When the vessel leaked the bilge could be pumped out by a similar pump. Everything in the Turtle was brought so near the operator that he could find in the dark what he wished and without turning either to the right or to the left. A firm piece of wood was framed parallel to the short diameter of the vessel, by a similar sides from yielding. This also served as a seat for the operator.

In the fore part of the brim of the brass crown was a socket with an iron tube passing through it. At the top of the tube was a wooden screw, fixed by means of a rod which passed through the tube. When the wooden screw had been made fast to some object it could be cast off by unscrewing the rod. Behind the vessel and above the rudder was attached a magazine composed of two blocks of wood, each weighing about 150 pounds of powder. This was fired by a percussion device, timed by means of clockwork. A rope extended from the magazine to the wooden screw.

To destroy a ship the operator was to submerge the Turtle, navigate it

merged into politics, and today the government of India is reaping the harvest of its tolerance in the past towards a movement of which the political significance was too long carelessly overlooked or purposely ignored.

The palatable tenets of the Arya Samaj fell upon fertile soil. It instituted its own educational establishments, and as the Indian government, in its post-mutiny dread of religious prejudice, was too timid to insist upon its particular moral teaching, it came to its own establishments. The ethics of Dayanand, borrowed from the students in the Arya Samaj institutions, were grafted on to the curriculum of government colleges. Thus the pick of the bourgeois were brought directly or indirectly under its influence. Hundreds at the same time acquired the spirit of racial equality by sojourn in England. To these men the ancient civility of deportment, traditional to their class and race, began to savor of hereditary servility. Their very consciences rebelled against it, for the doctrine of the Arya Samaj taught them that the common man is no inferior, but superior. "Let no man abide by the law laid down by men, who are altogether ignorant and destitute of the knowledge of the Vedas."

The attitude of the government, and of Europeans generally, towards the educated native, did not do much to encourage the more beneficial features of the Arya Samaj movement. As education increased and stimulated the native love of litigation, the time of district officers was more taken up with magisterial duties, and unwillingly enough they drifted further and further away from that sympathetic personal intercourse with the people which in the past so largely contributed to their hold upon the confidence of the natives. Also a prejudice arose—there is no necessity to disguise facts, this prejudice exists to this day—against the educated classes, or at least resentment against certain features displayed by them, such as the imitation of European dress and habits. You cannot teach the theory of equality implied by western civilization and then withhold it

up of tiny parts, the whole dependent upon each. You must not be the dropped stitch in the garment or the blank in the written page. If in a moment of ebullience you have your duty, if the Lord has put his purpose in your heart, then yours is not to reason why, but, realizing that you have a part to play in the world's drama, a note to sing in the great chorus, something to be and to do, go forward to the appointed task without murmuring or abating. He who has the purpose in his heart will give power to its accomplishment. Trust in the Lord, and he shall give thee thy heart's desire.—John C. Carlile

The day is not far distant when cards of thanks will be a thing of the past. When death enters a home neighbors never fail to do all in their power to place a silver lining back of the dark cloud, and they do not expect an experience difficult through the public press. One subscriber, says a contemporary, not to be outdone, sent in the following: "Mr. Editor, I desire to thank the friends and neighbors most heartily in this manner for their co-operation during the illness and death of my late husband, who escaped from me by the hand of death on last Sunday evening. To my friends and neighbors who contributed so willingly towards making the last moments and the funeral a success, I desire to remember most kindly, hoping these lines will find the men enjoying the same blessing. I have also a good milk cow and a roan gelding, eight years old, which I will sell very cheap. God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform. He plants His footsteps on the sea and rides upon the storm."

"Also a black and white shoat cheap."

It shut watertight upon the iron band, to which it was hinged with hinges. There were several glass windows in the crown for the admission of light, and two air pipes. A ventilator drew fresh air through one of the pipes and discharged it at the bottom of the vessel. The impure air escaped through the other pipe. These, of course, were used only when the turtle was floating on the surface of the water. The valves opened automatically when they came out of the water and closed as soon as they were submerged.

When the operator wished to descend he placed his foot on the lever of the valve, by which means he opened a large aperture in the bottom of the vessel, thereby allowing the water to enter the tank. When a sufficient quantity of water had entered to cause the vessel to descend very gradually, he closed the valve. The aperture under this valve was covered by a perforated plate.

The water could be discharged from the tank by the brass force pump. When the vessel leaked the bilge could be pumped out by a similar pump. Everything in the Turtle was brought so near the operator that he could find in the dark what he wished and without turning either to the right or to the left. A firm piece of wood was framed parallel to the short diameter of the vessel, by a similar sides from yielding. This also served as a seat for the operator.

In the fore part of the brim of the brass crown was a socket with an iron tube passing through it. At the top of the tube was a wooden screw, fixed by means of a rod which passed through the tube. When the wooden screw had been made fast to some object it could be cast off by unscrewing the rod. Behind the vessel and above the rudder was attached a magazine composed of two blocks of wood, each weighing about 150 pounds of powder. This was fired by a percussion device, timed by means of clockwork. A rope extended from the magazine to the wooden screw.

To destroy a ship the operator was to submerge the Turtle, navigate it

merged into politics, and today the government of India is reaping the harvest of its tolerance in the past towards a movement of which the political significance was too long carelessly overlooked or purposely ignored.

The palatable tenets of the Arya Samaj fell upon fertile soil. It instituted its own educational establishments, and as the Indian government, in its post-mutiny dread of religious prejudice, was too timid to insist upon its particular moral teaching, it came to its own establishments. The ethics of Dayanand, borrowed from the students in the Arya Samaj institutions, were grafted on to the curriculum of government colleges. Thus the pick of the bourgeois were brought directly or indirectly under its influence. Hundreds at the same time acquired the spirit of racial equality by sojourn in England. To these men the ancient civility of deportment, traditional to their class and race, began to savor of hereditary servility. Their very consciences rebelled against it, for the doctrine of the Arya Samaj taught them that the common man is no inferior, but superior. "Let no man abide by the law laid down by men, who are altogether ignorant and destitute of the knowledge of the Vedas."

The attitude of the government, and of Europeans generally, towards the educated native, did not do much to encourage the more beneficial features of the Arya Samaj movement. As education increased and stimulated the native love of litigation, the time of district officers was more taken up with magisterial duties, and unwillingly enough they drifted further and further away from that sympathetic personal intercourse with the people which in the past so largely contributed to their hold upon the confidence of the natives. Also a prejudice arose—there is no necessity to disguise facts, this prejudice exists to this day—against the educated classes, or at least resentment against certain features displayed by them, such as the imitation of European dress and habits. You cannot teach the theory of equality implied by western civilization and then withhold it

up of tiny parts, the whole dependent upon each. You must not be the dropped stitch in the garment or the blank in the written page. If in a moment of ebullience you have your duty, if the Lord has put his purpose in your heart, then yours is not to reason why, but, realizing that you have a part to play in the world's drama, a note to sing in the great chorus, something to be and to do, go forward to the appointed task without murmuring or abating. He who has the purpose in his heart will give power to its accomplishment. Trust in the Lord, and he shall give thee thy heart's desire.—John C. Carlile

The palatable tenets of the Arya Samaj fell upon fertile soil. It instituted its own educational establishments, and as the Indian government, in its post-mutiny dread of religious prejudice, was too timid to insist upon its particular moral teaching, it came to its own establishments. The ethics of Dayanand, borrowed from the students in the Arya Samaj institutions, were grafted on to the curriculum of government colleges. Thus the pick of the bourgeois were brought directly or indirectly under its influence. Hundreds at the same time acquired the spirit of racial equality by sojourn in England. To these men the ancient civility of deportment, traditional to their class and race, began to savor of hereditary servility. Their very consciences rebelled against it, for the doctrine of the Arya Samaj taught them that the common man is no inferior, but superior. "Let no man abide by the law laid down by men, who are altogether ignorant and destitute of the knowledge of the Vedas."

The attitude of the government, and of Europeans generally, towards the educated native, did not do much to encourage the more beneficial features of the Arya Samaj movement. As education increased and stimulated the native love of litigation, the time of district officers was more taken up with magisterial duties, and unwillingly enough they drifted further and further away from that sympathetic personal intercourse with the people which in the past so largely contributed to their hold upon the confidence of the natives. Also a prejudice arose—there is no necessity to disguise facts, this prejudice exists to this day—against the educated classes, or at least resentment against certain features displayed by them, such as the imitation of European dress and habits. You cannot teach the theory of equality implied by western civilization and then withhold it

up of tiny parts, the whole dependent upon each. You must not be the dropped stitch in the garment or the blank in the written page. If in a moment of ebullience you have your duty, if the Lord has put his purpose in your heart, then yours is not to reason why, but, realizing that you have a part to play in the world's drama, a note to sing in the great chorus, something to be and to do, go forward to the appointed task without murmuring or abating. He who has the purpose in his heart will give power to its accomplishment. Trust in the Lord, and he shall give thee thy heart's desire.—John C. Carlile

The day is not far distant when cards of thanks will be a thing of the past. When death enters a home neighbors never fail to do all in their power to place a silver lining back of the dark cloud, and they do not expect an experience difficult through the public press. One subscriber, says a contemporary, not to be outdone, sent in the following: "Mr. Editor, I desire to thank the friends and neighbors most heartily in this manner for their co-operation during the illness and death of my late husband, who escaped from me by the hand of death on last Sunday evening. To my friends and neighbors who contributed so willingly towards making the last moments and the funeral a success, I desire to remember most kindly, hoping these lines will find the men enjoying the same blessing. I have also a good milk cow and a roan gelding, eight years old, which I will sell very cheap. God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform. He plants His footsteps on the sea and rides upon the storm."

"Also a black and white shoat cheap."

It shut watertight upon the iron band, to which it was hinged with hinges. There were several glass windows in the crown for the admission of light, and two air pipes. A ventilator drew fresh air through one of the pipes and discharged it at the bottom of the vessel. The impure air escaped through the other pipe. These, of course, were used only when the turtle was floating on the surface of the water. The valves opened automatically when they came out of the water and closed as soon as they were submerged.

When the operator wished to descend he placed his foot on the lever of the valve, by which means he opened a large aperture in the bottom of the vessel, thereby allowing the water to enter the tank. When a sufficient quantity of water had entered to cause the vessel to descend very gradually, he closed the valve. The aperture under this valve was covered by a perforated plate.

The water could be discharged from the tank by the brass force pump. When the vessel leaked the bilge could be pumped out by a similar pump. Everything in the Turtle was brought so near the operator that he could find in the dark what he wished and without turning either to the right or to the left. A firm piece of wood was framed parallel to the short diameter of the vessel, by a similar sides from yielding. This also served as a seat for the operator.

In the fore part of the brim of the brass crown was a socket with an iron tube passing through it. At the top of the tube was a wooden screw, fixed by means of a rod which passed through the tube. When the wooden screw had been made fast to some object it could be cast off by unscrewing the rod. Behind the vessel and above the rudder was attached a magazine composed of two blocks of wood, each weighing about 150 pounds of powder. This was fired by a percussion device, timed by means of clockwork. A rope extended from the magazine to the wooden screw.

To destroy a ship the operator was to submerge the Turtle, navigate it

merged into politics, and today the government of India is reaping the harvest of its tolerance in the past towards a movement of which the political significance was too long carelessly overlooked or purposely ignored.

The palatable tenets of the Arya Samaj fell upon fertile soil. It instituted its own educational establishments, and as the Indian government, in its post-mutiny dread of religious prejudice, was too timid to insist upon its particular moral teaching, it came to its own establishments. The ethics of Dayanand, borrowed from the students in the Arya Samaj institutions, were grafted on to the curriculum of government colleges. Thus the pick of the bourgeois were brought directly or indirectly under its influence. Hundreds at the same time acquired the spirit of racial equality by sojourn in England. To these men the ancient civility of deportment, traditional to their class and race, began to savor of hereditary servility. Their very consciences rebelled against it, for the doctrine of the Arya Samaj taught them that the common man is no inferior, but superior. "Let no man abide by the law laid down by men, who are altogether ignorant and destitute of the knowledge of the Vedas."

The attitude of the government, and of Europeans generally, towards the educated native, did not do much to encourage the more beneficial features of the Arya Samaj movement. As education increased and stimulated the native love of litigation, the time of district officers was more taken up with magisterial duties, and unwillingly enough they drifted further and further away from that sympathetic personal intercourse with the people which in the past so largely contributed to their hold upon the confidence of the natives. Also a prejudice arose—there is no necessity to disguise facts, this prejudice exists to this day—against the educated classes, or at least resentment against certain features displayed by them, such as the imitation of European dress and habits. You cannot teach the theory of equality implied by western civilization and then withhold it

up of tiny parts, the whole dependent upon each. You must not be the dropped stitch in the garment or the blank in the written page. If in a moment of ebullience you have your duty, if the Lord has put his purpose in your heart, then yours is not to reason why, but, realizing that you have a part to play in the world's drama, a note to sing in the great chorus, something to be and to do, go forward to the appointed task without murmuring or abating. He who has the purpose in his heart will give power to its accomplishment. Trust in the Lord, and he shall give thee thy heart's desire.—John C. Carlile

The day is not far distant when cards of thanks will be a thing of the past. When death enters a home neighbors never fail to do all in their power to place a silver lining back of the dark cloud, and they do not expect an experience difficult through the public press. One subscriber, says a contemporary, not to be outdone, sent in the following: "Mr. Editor, I desire to thank the friends and neighbors most heartily in this manner for their co-operation during the illness and death of my late husband, who escaped from me by the hand of death on last Sunday evening. To my friends and neighbors who contributed so willingly towards making the last moments and the funeral a success, I desire to remember most kindly, hoping these lines will find the men enjoying the same blessing. I have also a good milk cow and a roan gelding, eight years old, which I will sell very cheap. God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform. He plants His footsteps on the sea and rides upon the storm."

In practice without stirring resentment, especially when you have neglected the ethical and disciplinary side of education. Cheap and easy communication gave opportunity for the expression of grievances. The railway peopled the whole peninsula with a class of European who hitherto had come but little in contact with the educated native. This type of European, and more especially of semi-European, is apt to assert, by attitude and word, what in his ignorance or vanity he imagines to be the negatives of the ruling race. Further, the giant strides made in the commercial development of India have produced into Indian politics a third European estate. The exigencies of business have found this class of European as ready to accept social equality with the native as the official class has been prone to deny it. Nor can one ignore the unpleasant fact that European prostitution has become a factor in the great racial question.

For a long time only a small section of the population was affected. The great masses of the people, the agriculturists and the merchants, were unaffected. They remembered the evidence of their grandfathers, who, sweated under another rule, had suffered other things. They appreciated the security of life and property which was theirs under British rule. Racial antipathy did not as yet appeal to them. As long as they could live in peace and without a profit without molestation it was difficult to inculcate them with the political virus. But the leaders of the Arya Samaj had gradually gained control of two classes—subordinate servants of the government and the plebeians or members of the bar.

Speaking generally, the former are loyal as far as the safety of their emoluments requires. The latter, who claim to represent the only free educated opinion in the province, not at all, it is these who have furnished the machinery of sedition. When the propagandists first established contact with the masses they met with little response. They then copied Bengal, and whilst working slowly and steadily to imbue the masses with their own ideas, they waited patiently

for the opportunity which, sooner or later they felt confident, government would give them. For the purpose of cultivating public opinion countless vernacular journals sprang into existence. On their inflammatory news and general political immorality there is no need to dwell. Their object—and this is an important point—was to create public opinion, not to reflect it. The long-expectant opportunity arrived. The much-discussed Colonization bill, the proposed enhancement of the water rate on the Bari Doab canal and, last but not least, a heavy tax on land, produced local irritation against the government; and the leaders of the Arya Samaj were at hand to inflame the sore. But this was not enough. Race hatred could alone generate the power which these would-be exponents of "the will of the people" required. British justice at once seemed to defy even the most perfidious misrepresentations. Yet when the Punjab undertook to deny the existence of justice as between the native and the white, and for the purpose invented a story of white savagery, condoned by a British court—a story several years old, for which not a little of evidence could be produced—a story which was from beginning to end an odious calumny of a most dangerous kind—it was received as gospel, and when the government took action against the Punjab the case was at once exploited by the Arya Samaj as a racial issue.

The judgment of the court of appeal was greeted as a demonstration of justice but of weakness. Were there not other evidences of government weakness? Was not a Liberal government in power in England which was committed to the principle of universal equality? Had not the "will of the people" in Bengal broken first a viceroy and then a lieutenant-governor? The former, indeed, upon a side issue and the latter upon a direct issue; but in both cases had not the "will of the people" supplanted the motive power? The moment was opportune, the "will of the people" should be felt also in the Punjab. The government was afraid of the people, and, as in Europe, the educated bourgeois, through their instrument, the

students, would show the way. The masses, open-mouthed at the audacity of it all, would be convinced. Their conviction of the power of the people and the impotency of the government could influence the army, already canvassed in its Hindu elements. In no country will money buy professional rioters so easily as in India, and in all countries, even Japan, students are ready for a riot.

But, and here you have the key of all this trouble in India, in no country in the world does the rioter fear the law. The law of the land, as in India. He has the experience of a thousand years to draw upon. The whole trouble in the Punjab has arisen out of the exploitation of certain agricultural grievances by a section of the most important classes in the act—that referring to the reversal of lands to the crown—had been grossly misrepresented to the colonists. Holders of plots in the settlement had been told that the reversionary clause was to be made retrospective with effect to all concluded holdings. That the excitement had been artificially fomented was shown by the attitude of the settlers as soon as they understood that the settlement with its several objectionable regulations, was suspended, and by their subsequent reception of a settlement officer in whom they had confidence. Another and perhaps stronger proof may be found in the difference of "the people" towards the editor of India, who is now standing his ground in Lahore for the same sort of offenses for which the government had prosecuted the editor of the Punjab. If the prosecution of the Punjab had taken place after the deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and his miscreant tool, Ajit Singh, instead of before it, there would have been as little public interest in the case as there is now in the case of the India. The strong action taken in the case of Lajpat Rai has thrown the machinery of the "will of the people" out of gear. Unruly schoolboys and hired bad-mashers no longer answer to the Arya's word of command. It is for the government to see that no chance is given to the leaders of the Arya Samaj to constitute themselves the future time the real will of the people.

When the widow of Professor Maitland was recently given £100 out of the Civil List, the Tribune contrasted the largess of the sum compared with the amounts given to Sir P. Bunsen and "Ouida." Professor Maitland was spoken of as "a scholar whose genius revolutionized historical science." An article by H. A. L. Fisher in Putnam's Magazine gives some idea of what this great English scholar really did.

There need be no hurry to estimate the historical work of Frederick William Maitland," declares Mr. Fisher. "He had no rivals, he will have no successors; centuries may elapse before anyone will arise with the rare combination of endowments which made him so unique and commanding a figure in historical literature."

The Finest Student of History

"It has been said by one competent judge that no finer intelligence has ever been devoted in England to the study of history. Other men have told captivating stories, but none have applied the most important, the most fundamental problems with an equipment so completely adapted to solving them. Maitland possessed in the highest degree qualities which are seldom united in one man. He was a good practical lawyer, who had read with a conveyancer's knowledge by experience, of the technical phraseology. He was a philosopher, familiar with the world of abstract ideas, and walking with ease in the rarified atmosphere of legal metaphysics. Endowed with wonderful powers of eyesight, he made himself an ideal palaeographer, and in later years a great teacher of the deciphering art. That it was in him to

become a philologist of highest rank was made apparent when to the amazement of his friends he settled the grammar of Law French in a preliminary volume of his collected works, that he had mathematical talent was clear from a subtle dissertation on the land-measures of Domesday. No learning was too tough or technical for his acumen; no detail too small for his patience; no drudgery too repugnant for his zeal. His lucidity and calmness of exposition made every fragment of his knowledge quick and living.

How He Came to His Task

"Every great life has a unity of its own. Maitland's life was dedicated to the exploration of legal antiquities. He might have been many other things, a musical critic, for instance, or a judge, or a metaphysician; but fortune determined that he should be an historian. It was perhaps fortunate that after a brilliant undergraduate career at Cambridge he should have failed to obtain the coveted Trinity Fellowship, for the failure sent him to a conveyancer's office in London. The niceties and humors of the law found a place such as they have rarely had. Every legal phrase he learned, every case he came for him charged with history, with the tragedy and comedy of human things. The gladsome light of jurisprudence shone upon his head. Then, after some ten years in London, a moment came, memorable in the annals of English historical writing, when Maitland realized what his task was to be.

An eminent Russian scholar, Paul Vinogradoff, informed him of an unexplored ocean of legal records, of a mass of continuous testimony lying in the Public Record Office in London, such as no other nation in the world possessed. In an instant Maitland's mind was made up. He would at least make an effort to redeem the reproach to English scholarship. He drove to the Record Office and asked to see the pleas of the Crown for the County of Gloucester, his native shire. The publication of these plea-rolls of the year of grace 1221 was his first serious contribution to historical scholarship. The date was 1884; Maitland was then thirty-four years old.

"Bracton's Notebook, a collection of cases decided by the great jurist, King Henry II, was edited for the first time in 1887, and at once placed the editor in the first rank of English scholars. The three substantial volumes showed all, or nearly all, Maitland's gifts, his inexhaustible patience in pursuit of the elusive fact, his wide culture, his French and German mediocrity, his light, firm touch, his grasp of general principles. Cambridge reclaimed him first as reader, then at the first occasion promoted him to be Professor of English Law. The title of his inaugural discourse, delivered on Oct. 13, 1888, was significant. 'Why the History of English Law is not Written.'

His History of Law

"The 'History of Law,' published in 1895, is a masterpiece of the rich results which may be achieved by the genius and diligence of one man (and one, as the writer points out, who was continually harassed by pain). 'Much of the material out of which the history was built had been deciphered, copied and edited by Maitland himself, nor had there been any English medievalist at the time who could have done the deciphering work with the possible exception of Stubbs' masterpiece which so completely revolutionizes our knowledge of the subject with which it deals. Stubbs had prodigious learning, a strong, shrewd judgment, and a gift of humor; but Maitland had the more common, rarer spirit, a power of philosophic speculation to which the clerical historian did not pretend, and a finer gift of divination. There are four chapters in the first volume of the history which should be printed on the mind of every intelligent youth who wishes to enter the study of the persistence and wide diffusion of the English common-law.

Maitland's Heroism

"By his energies the Selden Society was founded for the purpose of pub-

lishing such material as might illustrate the early history of English law; and the literary director of that society lived to see the appearance of no less than a volume of his collected works, that he had mathematical talent was clear from a subtle dissertation on the land-measures of Domesday. No learning was too tough or technical for his acumen; no detail too small for his patience; no drudgery too repugnant for his zeal. His lucidity and calmness of exposition made every fragment of his knowledge quick and living.

How He Came to His Task

"Every great life has a unity of its own. Maitland's life was dedicated to the exploration of legal antiquities. He might have been many other things, a musical critic, for instance, or a judge, or a metaphysician; but fortune determined that he should be an historian. It was perhaps fortunate that after a brilliant undergraduate career at Cambridge he should have failed to obtain the coveted Trinity Fellowship, for the failure sent him to a conveyancer's office in London. The niceties and humors of the law found a place such as they have rarely had. Every legal phrase he learned, every case he came for him charged with history, with the tragedy and comedy of human things. The gladsome light of jurisprudence shone upon his head. Then, after some ten years in London, a moment came, memorable in the annals of English historical writing, when Maitland realized what his task was to be.

An eminent Russian scholar, Paul Vinogradoff, informed him of an unexplored ocean of legal records, of a mass of continuous testimony lying in the Public Record Office in London, such as no other nation in the world possessed. In an instant Maitland's mind was made up. He would at least make an effort to redeem the reproach to English scholarship. He drove to the Record Office and asked to see the pleas of the Crown for the County of Gloucester, his native shire. The publication of these plea-rolls of the year of grace 1221 was his first serious contribution to historical scholarship. The date was 1884; Maitland was then thirty-four years old.

"Bracton's Notebook, a collection of cases decided by the great jurist, King Henry II, was edited for the first time in 1887, and at once placed the editor in the first rank of English scholars. The three substantial volumes showed all, or nearly all, Maitland's gifts, his inexhaustible patience in pursuit of the elusive fact, his wide culture, his French and German mediocrity, his light, firm touch, his grasp of general principles. Cambridge reclaimed him first as reader, then at the first occasion promoted him to be Professor of English Law. The title of his inaugural discourse, delivered on Oct. 13, 1888, was significant. 'Why the History of English Law is not Written.'

His History of Law

"The 'History of Law,' published in 1895, is a masterpiece of the rich results which may be achieved by the genius and diligence of one man (and one, as the writer points out, who was continually harassed by pain). 'Much of the material out of which the history was built had been deciphered, copied and edited by Maitland himself, nor had there been any English medievalist at the time who could have done the deciphering work with the possible exception of Stubbs' masterpiece which so completely revolutionizes our knowledge of the subject with which it deals. Stubbs had prodigious learning, a strong, shrewd judgment, and a gift of humor; but Maitland had the more common, rarer spirit, a power of philosophic speculation to which the clerical historian did not pretend, and a finer gift of divination. There are four chapters in the first volume of the history which should be printed on the mind of every intelligent youth who wishes to enter the study of the persistence and wide diffusion of the English common-law.

Maitland's Heroism

"By his energies the Selden Society was founded for the purpose of pub-

lishing such material as might illustrate the early history of English law; and the literary director of that society lived to see the appearance of no less than a volume of his collected works, that he had mathematical talent was clear from a subtle dissertation on the land-measures of Domesday. No learning was too tough or technical for his acumen; no detail too







# OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS AT YOUR DOOR WILL YOU OPEN IT?

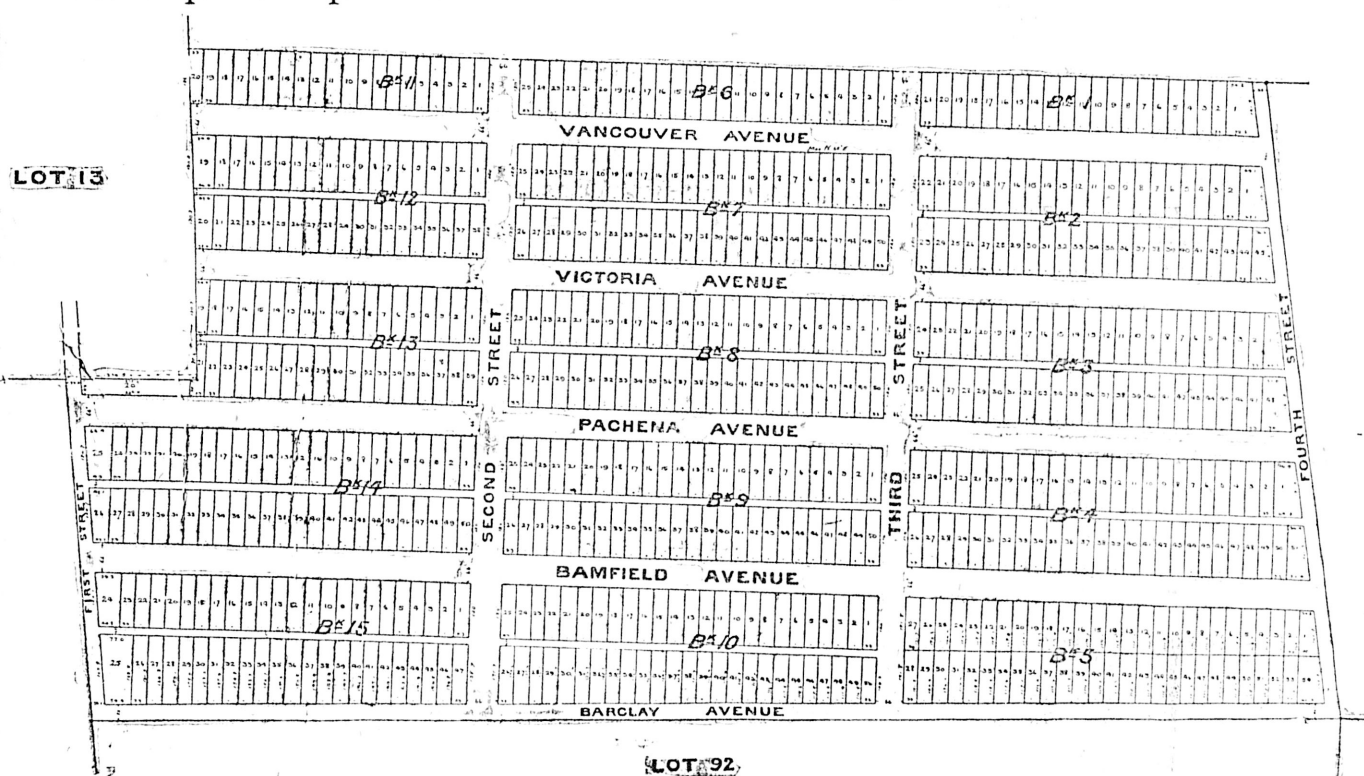
The long expected important announcement of the intentions of the C.P.R. about Alberni have at last been made public. The surveyors have about completed their labors, and actual construction work has commenced. It not only

Foreshadows the  
Importance of

## ALBERNI

As the Great Ocean  
Seaport City

Of the future, but also opens the way for legitimate investment in land that will double and treble and quadruple in value within the next few months. Already buyers are begging the lucky property owners to sell, and are offering big prices but very few are selling.



One year ago MR. WEST C. NELSON had inside information of the intentions of the C.P.R. to make Alberni a great ocean terminus, and bought up the choicest land adjacent to the new city. This property we have induced Mr. Nelson to subdivide and put upon the market at prices that will give every man, woman and child in Victoria a chance to speculate. Mr. Nelson has an indefeasible title to the property, and each buyer will be furnished a deed at once upon payment of purchase price.

SALE WILL COMMENCE TUESDAY MORNING AT 10 A.M.—Profit by the experience of other investors in other new towns, and buy ahead of future improvements. Don't wait until you HEAR THE RAILWAY TRAIN WHISTLE on its way to the great ocean docks and then say: If I'd bought a year ago or a few months ago, when prices were low, I would have made a fortune. Alberni is destined by nature to be the great city of the future, and lucky buyers of property now will make fortunes on their investments.

IT'S THE CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME—DON'T MISS IT.

Out-of-town buyers can select their lots from the above plan and mail them to us with amount of purchase price or first payment. If lots selected are sold, we will use our best judgment in selecting the next best lots. If these are not satisfactory to you, we will, on request, return you the money paid.

MR. WEST C. NELSON WILL BE IN OUR OFFICE to tell you all about the property.

Every lot is high, dry, and all good land, free from rock, and sloping towards the canal, with a magnificent view of the city and harbor. Lots are priced according to distance from city and desirability. They're all good, and the difference in price is only for the above reasons. No taxes for 1907. No interest on future payments. Sixteen foot lanes and sixty-six foot streets. Easy Payments. Lots close to waterfront, and close to lots that have been sold for \$1,500 each. Five per cent. discount for cash, and five per cent. discount to each buyer of four lots or more. Special discount for blocks or half blocks. All inside lots 33 x 120-feet. Corners larger.

OFFICE OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL 9 O'CLOCK. No lots sold before 10 a.m. Tuesday. Remember what Vancouver lots sold for, and what they are worth now. Ponder well on this chance and don't miss it. IT'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A FORTUNE. City buyers should pick out their lots from the above plan in advance, and save time at the office.

THERE WILL BE A BIG RUSH FOR LOTS, SO DON'T GET LEFT.

### PRICES:

- Block 1 to 5, inside lots, \$60 each, \$15 down and \$5 per month.
- Block 1 to 5, Fourth St., corner lots, \$75 each, \$25 down, and \$10 per month.
- Block 1 to 5, double corners, Third St., \$175 each, \$50 down and \$15 per month.
- Block 8, 9, 10, inside lots, \$80 each, \$20 down and \$10 per month.
- Block 8, 9, 10, double corners on Third, \$175, \$50 down and \$15 per month.
- Block 8, 9, 10, double corners on Second \$225, \$75 down, \$15 per month.
- Block 13, 14, 15, inside lots, \$100 each, \$30 down, \$10 per month.
- Block 13, 14, 15, double corners on Second \$225, \$75 down, \$15 per month.
- Block 14, Lot 25, \$200, \$100 down, and \$10 per month.
- Block 14, Lots 26, 27, \$250 the two, \$100 down and \$15 per month.
- Block 15, Lot 24, \$200, \$100 down, \$10 per month.
- Block 15, Lot 25, \$250, \$100 down, \$15 per month.

## McCONNELL & TAYLOR

Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

(UPSTAIRS)

Sole Selling Agents

